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CONTENTS

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

DISARMAMENT & SALT

Hope for 'Realistic' U.S. Attitude Toward SALT Cited [Kozyakov] AA 1
NATO Trying To 'Torpedo' Uncoming SALT Talks [Zabrodin] AA 2
Vance Arrives in Moscow To Resume SALT Talks AA 2
Welcomed at Airport AA 2
Meetings in Kremlin AA 3
Speculation on Early Success [Soltan] AA 3
SALT Delegation Chiefs Meet in Geneva 20 Oct AA 4

GENERAL

Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' [Potapov, Matveyev, Rudnev] A 1
SALT U.S.-Soviet Relations A 1
Neutron Weapon Production A 3
PRC Activities A 4
Sino-Japanese Relations A 6
Egyptian Israeli Peace Talks A 7
Talks in South Africa A 8
Nekrasov On Current 'Interimperialist Contradictions' [PRAVDA 16 Oct] A 8
UN Delegates React To Carter's Neutron Weapons Plans A 10
Regular Meeting of UNESCO Executive Board Held in Paris A 11
UN Delegates Disucss Peaceful Uses of Outer Space A 11
Resolution on Discussion A 12
PRAVDA Announces Nobel Prizes To Soviet, U.S. Physicists A 12

UNITED STATES

PRAVDA: Neutron Bomb Decision 'Unworthy, Irresponsible' [Vishnevskiy 20 Oct] B 1
Decision Could Noticeably Increase International Tension [Soltan] B 1
Zorin Criticizes Campaign To Poison U.S.-USSR Relations B 2
CIA Report on Soviet Press Damages Bilateral Relations [Bolshakov] B 3
Trade With U.S. Can Help 'Promote Mutual Understanding' [Biryukov] B 4
Friendship Society Delegation Finds Support in U.S. Public [Matveyev in IZVESTIYA 14 Oct] B 5
Congressmen Trying To Put Financial Pressure on UN [Vasilets] B 9
Pentagon Plans Stocks of Mass Destruction Weapons [Yegorov] B 9

Carter Signs Bill Allocating 'Enormous Funds' for Arms B 10
U.S. Lags Behind in Labor Productivity, Technology B 10
[Yegorov]
NASA Fails To Restore Contact With Seasat Setallite B 11

CHINA

Nature of Teng Hsiao-ping's Visit to Japan Examined [Shmidtin)] C 1
PRC Seen To Have Advantage in Relations With Japan C 2
[Chernousov in NOVOYE VREMYA 13 Oct]
Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society Meeting Held C 3

WEST EUROPE & CANADA

Reportage on German Communist Party Congress in Mannheim E 1
Congress Opens E 1
Mies Addresses Congress E 1
Zimyanin Addresses Congress E 2
Further on Zimyanin Speech E 3
Mies Re-Elected Chairman E 4
Congress Ends E 4
French National Assembly Sets Up Disarmament Group E 5
New Belgian Prime Minister Comments on Government's Tasks E 5
NATO Naval Exercises Begin in East Mediterranean E 6
Spain's Suarez: NATO Membership Not 'Urgent nor Immediate' E 6
[Chernyshev in PRAVDA 17 Oct]
Italian Military Delegation Arrives in Moscow on Visit E 6
[KRASNAYZ ZVEZDA 17 Oct]
PRAVDA Editor on Italian Journalist's Visa Denial E 7
EEC Meeting on Monetary Issues Produces Nothing [Shlenov] E 8
Stobbe's Election as Bundesrat President Criticized E 8

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Talks Between Boumediene, Soviet Leaders Reviewed [Nikolayev] F 1
PDRY's 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on Relations With USSR F 2
CPSU CC Congratulates Israeli Communist on Birthday F 2
USSR 'Completely Understands' Arab Reaction to Camp David F 3
[Tomoshkin]
Further Comment on Washington Egyptian-Israeli Talks F 4
Exude 'Smell of Oil' [Stolitskiy] F 4
Difficulties Termed 'Political Show' F 4
Gaza Strip Arabs Meet To Protest Israeli Occupation F 5
Israelis Remove Arab Mayor on 'Absurd Charge' F 6
Israeli Plans To Profit From Egypt's Resources Alleged F 6
AUCCTU Statement Claims Camp David 'Aggravates' Mideast F 6
PLO Executive Committee Member Calls for Joint Efforts F 7
[Zhudro]
PLO Journal Sees Failure in As-Sadat's Policy F 7
Lebanese Rightwingers Continue Belligerence, Provocations F 8
Lebanese Cabinet Approves Bayt ad-Din Decisions F 8
U.S. Troops in Cyprus To 'Intimidate' Arab Movements F 9
Al-Asad Receives National Front Approval for Syrian Foreign Policy F 9

EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

Christopher: U.S. Wants Greek Return To NATO Military G 1

Soviet-Turkish Protocol on Border Demarcation Initialled G 1
Cypriot Party Official Speaks on U.S. Plans for Cyprus G 1

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

Soviets, Africans Denounce Rhodesian Raids in Zambia H 1
Soviet Reaction [Petrov] H 1
Nkomo Press Conference [Novikov] H 1
Mugabe Press Conference H 2
Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee Statement H 2
Tanzanian Reaction H 3
Rhodesia Reportedly Used U.S.-Made Bombs in Zambia [Voytsekhovskiy] H 3
Pretoria's Election Plans in Namibia 'Farce' H 4

SOUTH ASIA

Current Situation in Pakistan 'Deteriorating, Unstable' J 1
[Baykov in PRAVDA 17 Oct]
Afghan Move To Establish Political Organizations Lauded J 1
[Glukhov in PRAVDA 17 Oct]
Kabul Youth Demonstrate in Support of Regime [Baykov in PRAVDA 15 Oct] J 2
Afghan Newspaper Praises Soviet-Afghan Relations J 2

INDOCHINA

Vietnam's Dispute With China, Cambodia Escalating L 1
[Ilinskiy in IZVESTIYA 19 Oct]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLITICAL & SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Grishin Addresses Moscow Party Meeting on Achievements R 1
Armenians 'Returning' to USSR From Abroad Settle In R 1
[Bablumyan in IZVESTIYA 17 Oct]
State, Party Organs Report Death of Anastas Mikoyan R 1
Obituary of Belorussian Internal Affairs Minister Published R 1
[SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA 10 Oct]

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA Reports Belorussia Fulfilled Plan for Grain Sales T 1
CSA Reports Progress in Fodder Procurement T 1
Radio Reports Agricultural Progress for 19-22 Oct T 1

SCIENTIFIC AFFAIRS

Cosmonauts Undergo Comprehensive Medical Check 17 Oct U 1
Salyut Crew Conducts Second Maneuver To Correct Orbit U 1
[Zheleznyak]

HOPE FOR 'REALISTIC' U.S. ATTITUDE TOWARD SALT CITED

LD201126Y Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Vladislav Kozyakov commentary]

[Text] On Sunday, in Moscow, the SALT II talks will continue with the participation of the United States secretary of state, Cyrus Vance. The talks resume after both sides have made moves that have brought their positions closer together. The recent meetings in Washington between Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and administration officials was very productive. As Andrey Gromyko noted in his interview for Moscow television, there were some shifts in the American position in the right direction, though he added they are not sufficient to say that all the issues have been solved. The Soviet foreign minister expressed confidence that President Carter and his administration would adhere to the positive attitude toward the talks revealed at the meetings with Soviet officials in Washington. He hoped a more balanced and realistic position would get the upper hand in Washington.

The approaching meetings in Moscow will show whether this hope materializes and the American side is prepared to contribute to early completion of the negotiations. I think this is the major question because the United States position on the SALT II issue and on disarmament problems in general is influenced not only by supporters of the relaxation of tension but also by the enemies of this policy in America.

Just the other day the United States Congress approved a bill for (?rapid) military spending. It would seem to indicate that those who object to stopping the arms race still have the upper hand in shaping policy. Another example is the President's order to (?launch) production of the basic components of the neutron weapon. The order has just been announced in Washington and according to American military experts it represents a major step toward development of a new generation of nuclear weapons. It goes without saying that the decision also reflects the eagerness of the United States military-industrial complex to continue the dangerous arms race.

Suprisingly, some American politicians seem not to be aware of the fact that the prevention of nuclear war and the security of the United States and of other countries depend exclusively on the solution of the disarmament issue. On various pretexts they are trying to hamper the SALT II talks and other disarmament negotiations. Even during the recent meetings in Washington between the Soviet foreign minister and administration leaders, some American politicians questioned the need to speed up completion of the SALT II talks. In fact, the talks are at the center of a tough political struggle in Washington and this is undoubtedly affecting the American position and the negotiations in a negative way. Needless to say the Soviet public is following the struggle attentively.

The attitude of this country toward the SALT II talks is realistic and constructive. It is in full accordance with the peace program adopted at the 25th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party 2 years ago, and the policy is backed by the entire nation. It is worth recalling too that many of this country's proposals on disarmament have received wide support in the United Nations. The great majority of member nations share the opinion that the Soviet initiatives are not aimed at achieving any unilateral military advantages. Developments have shown that this country's eagerness to successfully completing negotiations for a new strategic arms limitation agreement springs from its overall policy of stopping the arms race and bringing about disarmament.

When President Brezhnev talked with Senator Edward Kennedy recently, he stressed the need for joint efforts by the Soviet Union and the United States to achieve practical results at the talks to stop the arms race and [word indistinct] to conclude a strategic arms limitation agreement at an early date. The Soviet public hope the American side too will show a realistic and responsible attitude toward the SALT II talks and the negotiations on other disarmament issues despite the political struggle on (?all this) in Washington.

NATO TRYING TO 'TOR EDO' UPCOMING SALT TALKS

LD202216Y Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The news commentary is about the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks. Here is what our observer, Konstantin Zabrodin, writes on the subject:

I feel it will be no exaggeration to say that these talks on limiting strategic offensive arms and the coming visit of the secretary of state, Cyrus Vance, to Moscow for this purpose are a major international event. The progress now in evidence at these talks and the prospect of their successful conclusion indicate that a major step forward could now be taken in the matter of putting a lid on the nuclear arms race. And that, of course, would make a big contribution to reducing international tension. But apparently that is exactly what the NATO leaders don't want, (?since) for them the relaxation of tensions means the collapse of all their political platforms and principles. Indeed, the meeting just held in Brussels by the Nuclear Planning Group made it plain that progress at the SALT talks arouses their undisguised displeasure and annoyance.

The British representatives at the meeting, according to the BBC, stated bluntly that a new strategic arms limitation treaty would deprive NATO of the chance to have cruise missiles in Europe, not to mention stockpiles of neutron warheads. In general, according to the British representatives, efforts at limiting strategic offensive arms should be suspended until NATO has the chance to speak with the Soviet Union from a position of strength.

That seems to be the idea. Unable to attack SALT openly, the NATO strategists are trying to torpedo these vitally important negotiations by a further nuclear buildup in Europe, by the long-bankrupt policy of military pressure. It seems no mere coincidence to me that this drive, so to say, to neutralize the SALT effort has been initiated by British generals. Britain has long been the most zealous exponent of NATO policies in Europe, policies by which it is trying to bolster up its eroded prestige in international affairs. But it is hard to see what the sponsors of this policy can really count on achieving. For by demanding overseas missiles and neutron warheads for their arsenals they are creating a deadly danger to their own people. And for the British workingmen these ambitious schemes of the NATO and British brasshats means not just a threat to his peaceful life but also additional tax burdens.

VANCE ARRIVES IN MOSCOW TO RESUME SALT TALKS

Welcomed at Airport

LD211308Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived in Moscow today to continue SALT talks and to discuss other problems of joint interest to the USSR and the United States.

He was welcomed at Vnukovo Airport, adorned with the state flags of the United States and the USSR, by Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister; Bugayev, minister of civil aviation; Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Dobrynin, USSR ambassador to the United States; and other officials.

Those welcoming Cyrus Vance, included Harrison, U.S. charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

Meetings in Kremlin

LD221659Y Moscow TASS in English 1632 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 22, TASS--Negotiations began today in the Kremlin between Politbureau member of the CPSU CC, Foreign Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko and USA Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

Two meetings were held during the day, during which attention was concentrated on discussing questions, concerning a new USSR-USA strategic arms limitation accord, on which so far agreement has not been reached. In developing earlier held negotiations, possible ways for finding reciprocally acceptable solutions to such questions were examined in detail. The discussions will be continued.

Taking part in the negotiations are: On the Soviet side--First Deputy Defense Minister, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, Deputy Foreign Ministers Georgiy Korniyenko and Vladimir Semenov, Ambassador to the USA Anatoliy Dobrynin, on the American side--Director of the Agency for Disarmament and Arms Control Paul Warnke, Ambassador to the USSR Malcolm Toon, Deputy Chief U.S. Delegate at the negotiations in Geneva on strategic arms limitations Ralf Earl, as well as other officials on both sides.

Speculation on Early Success

LD212303Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

["International Diary: Foreign Correspondents Report" program presented by Ravel Kashparov, with Washington correspondent Yuriy Soltan]

[Excerpts] [Kashparov] Good evening, comrades. Cyrus Vance, the U.S. secretary of state, arrived in Moscow today to continue the SALT talks and to discuss other questions of mutual interest to the USSR and the United States. Many people--including people in the United States--are pinning high hopes on the forthcoming talks. Most commentators share the opinion that there are real possibilities for early and successful conclusion of the talks. Our correspondent in Washington, Yuriy Soltan, has the story:

[Soltan] Commentaries by local observers and statements by politicians note that during the recent meeting between Comrade Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and leading figures in Washington, both sides made constructive proposals with the aim of finding a mutually acceptable solution to the complex problems that still remain. Attention is also being drawn here to the fact that U.S. President James Carter agreed that new efforts are necessary now to smooth out Soviet-American relations, which, through the fault of the United States, have sharply deteriorated recently.

All this is seen in Washington as a manifestation of the administration's interest in concluding the treaty on the limitation of nuclear missile weapons with the Soviet Union. Prominent American politicians are speaking out in favor of the new treaty: Senators Edward Kennedy, Alan Cranston and Frank Church, who is to head the Senate Foreign Relations Committee at the next session of Congress. He has stated, in particular, that further delay in the talks would noticeably worsen the prospects for the conclusion of the treaty, which would cause considerable damage to the interests of both sides.

Many people in the United States realize that the success of the talks depends above all on how firmly the American leaders ahere to their promises, how effectively they resist pressure from reactionary circles. Pressure of this kind continues. In the present fiscal year, the Pentagon received allocations of $126-130 billion. But even this will not be enough for the military and the arms dealers. The draft budget for the next fiscal year is currently being drawn up at the U.S. Defense Department. It calls for additional spending of $10 billion--that is, up to $140 billion--on the maintenance of the military and the creation of new types of weapons.

SALT DELEGATION CHIEFS MEET IN GENEVA 20 OCT

LD201712Y Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Geneva, October 20, TASS--The heads of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks Vladimir Semenov and Paul Warnke, held a meeting here today.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD221710Y Moscow International Service in Russian 0730 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Weekly "International Observers Roundtable" program with Anatoliy Potapov, observer of All-Union Radio and Central Television, Vikentiy Matveyev, political observer of IZVESTIYA and Yuriy Rudnev, radio commentator]

[Text] [Potapov] Good Monring, comrades. As you already know, Soviet-American talks are being held in Moscow on the limitation of strategic offensive arms. U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has arrived in our capital for this reason. Talks between the Soviet leaders and Vance have already been held and are to take place again. The Soviet-American talks to achieve a new agreement on this important and complex problem have been going on for practically 6 years. Let us recall very briefly their history.

SALT, U.S.-Soviet Relations

In May 1972, during the first Soviet-American summit meeting in Moscow the first agreements on the limitation of strategic arms were concluded. This was a treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems and the provisional agreement on some measures in the sphere of strategic offensive arms limitation. The treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems is termless. Last year, in October, the sides once again reaffirmed their adherence to this treaty; but the provisional agreements as concluded for 5 years. It was borne in mind that it was essential to replace it with a document on fuller measures of limiting strategic offensive arms. In November 1974, in Vladivostok, during the Soviet-American working meeting at the summit level, agreement on the preparation of a new long-term agreement was reached and talks were continued.

However, as you will recall, following the coming to power of the new administration in Washington, great difficulties were encountered on the path to preparation of a new agreement. On the U.S. side an attempt was undertaken to reexamine certain obligations which both sides had accepted in Vladivostok, and thus it was impossible to prepare a new document before the 5-year period for the provisional agreement ran out. The period ran out in October last year. Both sides then issued relevant statements which meant that the provisional agreement was unofficially extended.

As the result of the principled, clear attitude of the Soviet Union, it was possible to prolong the important talks. Meetings were held in Geneva: Recently, in the U.S., Comrade Gromyko had talks with leaders on this question. He noted that some changes in the right direction have occurred in the U.S. position but at present it was not enough to conclude that all questions have been settled. A new meeting was planned, and that is the purpose of Vance's current visit to Moscow. Now undoubtedly a very crucial stage has been reached at the talks.

[Matveyev] In the past few days I have been talking to some of the American journalists who have arrived in Moscow to cover these talks.

[Potapov] Vikentiy Aleksandrovich Matveyev has just joined in our discussion.

[Matveyev] It is indicative that American journalists are interested now not only in the state of the current stage of these talks, but to an even greater extent are interested in what influence a new agreement between our country and the United States will have on the general development of relations between our two countries.

It is of course not worth rushing too far ahead. One must maintain a more careful evaluation, something which Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko also said in his recent interview on Soviet television. One thing is clear: The time of decision at these talks has truly come. Nevertheless, the question of what influence the agreement will have, if signed, on the world situation, on the climate of Soviet-American relations, is a good one. Regarding the Soviet Union, our country has never regarded the problem of limiting strategic arms solely within the framework of Soviet-American relations. Progress in this sector is very important: to move forward again in the key problem of our time, that of disarmament, which has come to a halt.

Following the second stage of the talks on the limitation of strategic arms, a third must ensue; and here the matter will concern; agreement regarding a more or less substantial reduction in strategic arms already possessed. Some participation of West European governments is not discounted in discussion of questions about curbing the nuclear arms race.

Great interest is being shown by the FRG Government. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, during his official visit to Bonn in May, pointed out the readiness of our country to discuss the question of reductions in any type of modern weapons, naturally in keeping with corresponding conditions ensuring our security. So to sum up one may boldly say that success at these talks would give a powerful impulse to further efforts directed at ending the nuclear arms race.

We have proposed the convention of a special conference of countries possessing nuclear weapons to discuss this vital problem.

[Rudnev] I would like to say a few words about the mood in the United States in connection with the talks.

[Potapov] Yuriy Petrovich Rudnev has now joined in our debate.

[Rudnev] In this connection one can note a certain leveling out of attutudes in the United States on the question of Soviet-American relations generally. To a certain extent there is beginning to penetrate into the consciousness of U.S. political circles, even if slowly and uncertainly, the understanding that it is essential to strengthen trust between the two countries, to retain perspectives in relations and their significance, and not to give in to emotions and short-term considerations.

The prospects of widening trade and economic links between the Soviet Union and the United States are being linked with the successful conclusion of the talks and the improvement of the general climate. At the present moment, for example, 28 joint Soviet-American economic projects are before the U.S. Commerce Department for examination.

[Potapov] It is true to say, that in recent times it seems some positive changes in Soviet-American relations have occurred. It is a well-known fact that the general atmosphere, the general political climate in bilateral relations, is always important to the outcome of any talks. Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, you have recently been to the United States. Can one feel, if looking from inside that country, any changes in the atmosphere of Soviet-American relations?

[Matveyev] Unfortunately, when one is in the United States one becomes convinced, daily if not hourly, of the intensive influence which the mass media has on ordinary people. The directors of the mass media organs--because of their narrow class interests or the strength of their close links with military businesses--are striving by all the means at their disposal to impress on ordinary Americans that in the Soviet Union they are coming up against something evil, threatening the peace and tranquility of America.

At this moment, the Pentagon chiefs are carrying out, throughout the country, the most extensive testing of so-called mobilization readiness in the entire postwar period. But when one talks to ordinary Americans one sees what an insignificant response there is on the whole to all these false alarms. Americans have not simply become used to them, they are becoming imbued more and more with a skeptical attitude to such, as one may call them, alarms. The Soviet threat is precisely the kind of fabrication which, if one is to speak of the attitude of the majority of ordinary Americans, is rejected even more actively today than ever before.

Leonid Ilich Brezhnev in his interview to the West German magazine VORWAERTS pointed out that the West and the United States had challenged us in the military sphere, and we had to take up this challenge. This is how it has been throughout, from the first atomic bomb to the present day, and the start of each new spiral in the arms race was invariably accompanied in the West by new cries about a Soviet threat.

Neutron Weapon Production

[Potapov] This week, the decision by President Carter to begin production of the main components of the neutron weapon was made known. This has evoked serious alarm among the entire peace-loving public. What is involved and which components have been opened to production in the United States? If one is to go by reports in the American press the situation is as follows:

A neutron charge consists of two parts, a nuclear warhead and a so-called rod element. This element in the warhead replaces the atomic fuse [rzryvatel]. In the neutron bomb it is namely this rod element which can reduce the explosive wave but at the same time substantially increase radiation. A decision has been taken concerning precisely the main parts for the rod element of the neutron bomb.

Even earlier, President Carter announced his intention to produce modernized warheads for the Lance missile, which has already been deployed in Western Europe, and for the 8-inch shell. The uniting of these warheads and neutron components, according to American specialists, could be carried out in a fairly short time.

Let us briefly recall how events have been developing lately. Under pressure from the world public and yielding to the arguments of sober-minded politicians in a number of NATO countries, President Carter announced on 7 April that he was postponing a decision about neutron weapons production, but in the summer the Defense Department was already recommending that separate production of the warheads and the main neutron components be started. Recently the Senate endorsed a bill for financing production of new warheads and neutron components. Thus the funds exist, and now comes the President's decision. The Department of Energy has already announced that it is starting to implement the decision. In short, as the Washington STAR says, Carter's decision is bringing the United States closer to actual deployment of a new generation of nuclear weapons.

Washington took measures to ensure that the decision was not known beforehand. And when Luns, the loquacious NATO secretary general, let the cat out of the bag by saying that production of neutron weapons was a question of months ratner than years, there followed a resolute denial by U.S. Secretary of State Vance. He was asked directly about American intentions during a meeting in New York with Netherlands Foreign Minister Van der Klaau. Vance hastened to describe the rumors on the imminent production of the neutron bomb as absolutely false. After all Washington is aware that a number of NATO countries continue to be opposed to the production of neutron weapons and their stationing in Western Europe. Washington remembers too the resignation last spring of Kruisinga, the Netherlands defense minister, and the stormy reaction of that country's parliament.

It was precisely in Amsterdam last March that an international congress against the neutron bomb was held, but, Vikentiy Aleksandrovich, you were in Amsterdam at the time. Can you remember what a demonstration there was?

[Matveyev] Well, nothing like it, one can say outright, had been seen before in the Netherlands in terms of the masses of people involved and, I would say, in terms of the spontaneous feelings of hundreds of thousands of people.

[Potapov] Indeed, Netherlands Prime Minister van Agt has just stated that as far as possible the Netherlands Government will hamper introduction of neutron weapons. That is why everything was kept a deep secret. It is not fortuitous that no press conference was held in Washington concerning Carter's decision. Nor is it fortuitous that almost nothing has seeped into the press about the meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group this week, which discussed modernization of the nuclear arsenal and the American decision. The point is that the American decision is in my view a step of unilateral action by Washington, contrary to the national interests of its allies. Presenting them with a fait accompli and forcing them to submit to American diktat is what is in effect now happening. But it wants to present the matter to public opinion as follows: The postponement announced in April by the President remains in force. It is a matter not of the neutron bomb but only of its components. Thus, in taking a dangerous step toward the production of barbarous weapons, Washington is maneuvering. But the purpose is to weaken the public protests and to escape from the accord, proposed by the Soviet Union, for mutual renunciation of production of new mass destruction weapons. This is all really very serious and dangerous. After all such actions may open up a new trend in the nuclear arms race.

PRC Activities

But now about another event of the past week. A large number of Chinese delegations at various levels have been visiting Western countries. What is the aim and the real state of affairs behind Peking's activity?

[Rudnev] Well, the fact that such activity exists no longer gives rise to any doubts. Incidentally, one gets the impression that in its policy as a whole Peking is giving clear priority to foreign policy actions over domestic affairs, and there are quite a few reasons for this.

Above all, the Peking leaders' enhanced interest in trips and other actions in the international arena has the clear purpose of diverting the population from economic and other domestic difficulties in the PRC and of covering up these difficulties by noisy campaigns about the PRC's successes and triumphs abroad.

But there are other reasons too. The mass emergence of Chinese leaders on the world stage is being accompanied, as one would have expected, by a fanning of anti-Sovietism, which Peking is now turning into, as it were, an object of permanent Chinese political export. There is virtually no speech or statement by Chinese representatives which does not preach anti-Sovietism and does not contain intimidation about the Soviet threat. The essence of this direction in Chinese policy is that Peking is continuing to count on an all-round exacerbation of international tension, which according to its concepts may best achieve the task of weakening China's main enemies, as well as the task of building up its own armaments.

China is now so blinded with anti-Sovietism that it is ready to ally itself with anyone, provided they express their agreement to some extent or other with the anti-Soviet views of the Chinese leaders. The PRC's reception to Herman Cubillos, the foreign minister of the fascist Chilean regime, is most indicative from this point of view. Moreover, according to reports the Chinese and Chilean freinds are now making arrangements for a trip to Chile by one of the Chinese leaders and for a return visit to the PRC by Pinochet.

Of course, if one is speaking about Western Europe and the developed European countries, there is a purely economic element too in the PRC's foreign policy, or at least a striving to rectify the country's economic position. However, in this striving too military considerations prevail over the economic ones. Just as in the development of the Chinese economy in general, in its economic relations a large place, if not the predominant one, is occupied by concern for building up China's military potential, especially regarding the most up-to-date forms of armaments and military equipment. Using Chinese terminology, it can be said that there has been a great leap forward in Chinese approaches to Western countries proposing to supply aircraft, missiles, tanks and up-to-date electronic equipment.

Naturally, the question arises as to what extent the Western countries are accepting and encouraging this reckless and dangerous policy. Facts show that in the Western countries of late there have appeared sober voices, which reject the Chinese thesis of the inevitability of a third world war, do not agree with the sermonizing about a Soviet threat and other postulates of the Chinese foreign-policy line and propaganda, and are opposed to the sale of armaments to China. At the same time one cannot fail to take account of the fact that there are also in the West politicans who are not against playing the Chinese card. In a number of cases this is connected with hopes of big contracts including contracts for arms. And sometimes it is simply because these personages are impressed by precisely the anti-Soviet aspects of Chinese policy. The danger of this is apparent.

[Potapov] Our listener, Comrade (Chaban) from the village of (Yermakliya) in the Suvorovskiy Rayon of Moldavia, whose letter I have in front of me, asks what is the political meaning of the term hegemonism, and when did this term begin to be used in politics. Well, since we have been speaking about China, I would ask you, Turiy Petrovich, to answer our listener.

[Rudnev] I will be very pleased to do so. The term hegemonism was put into circulation several years ago by Peking. And as is usual for Chinese leaders, the sense and meaning of the campaign organized under the watchword of this term was presented at first in a deliberately vague manner. However, in time the purpose and orientation of the new scheme were revealed in their totality: An organized noisy attack against detente policy and primarily against the Soviet Union as the one conducting this policy. This term has for a number of years now been contained in all Chinese statements including the Sino-Japanese treaty and has become a customary formulation of the anti-Sovietism of the Chinese leadership. The charge of hegemonism--true, regional hegemonism--is also levelled by Peking against certain other countries such as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, India and Indonesia.

Besides being a means of struggle against detente, the slogan struggle against hegemonism performs another function. It covers up Peking's own great power, chauvinist, and in effect precisely hegemonistic, course. It is enough to recall that it is specifically China which is claiming almost 10 million square kilometers of foreign lands--which in aggregate exceeds the territory of China itself. It is not out of place too to recall the numerous border conflicts which, like the twin of Chinese policy, flare up against China's neighbors. In these conditions it becomes clear to every sensible person who ought to be accused of hegemonism.

[Potapov] Well, China's hegemonistic policy can be well seen from the example of Peking's actions in Southeast Asia, which you have already mentioned. This is why the peoples of that part of the world have been reacting with such alarm to the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese treaty. In the past week the Japanese parliament ratified the treaty by a majority of votes, and today Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping arrived in Japan to take part in the celebrations connected with this ratification.

Sino-Japanese Relations

[Matveyev] Antoliy Georgiyevich, officially, Teng Hsiao-ping, is coming to exchange the instruments of ratification of this Japanese-Chinese treaty. But, in fact, the visit is, of course, pursuing more far-reaching aims. None other than Sonoda, the Japanese foreign minister, admitted a few days ago that after the signing of this treaty the Peking leaders have intensified their calls to Japan which were expressed in an instigatory and anti-Soviet spirit. Sonoda pointed out that Japan did not see any good for itself in Sino-Soviet disagreements. He did not go any further; He did not say that it was precisely the Chinese leaders who wanted to use Japan as an instrument, Japanese politicians cannot but be aware of such a crafty tactic; it is sewn in white threads and stands out quite clearly.

In any event, on the eve of the visit to Japan by Teng Hsiao-ping, Premier Fukuda in reply to a question from one of the deputies of the Japanese parliament said that he would be discussing, with the Chinese guest the question of certain facts of Chinese interference in Japanese internal affairs. The Asahi EVENING NEWS wrote on 18 October that a number of members of the Socialist Party of Japan had stated that the views expressed by Chinese leaders about the U.S.-Japanese security treaty promoted the strengthening of the hawks' position in the Japanese Government. These Japanese Socialist Party members are worried that Teng Hsiao-ping might use his visit to support the most reactionary circles in the country who are now preparing to bring in new laws against progressive forces.

At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Japanese Railway Workers Union on 13 October, (Tomizuka), secretary general of the General Council of the Japanese Trade Unions, said: We should take up a resolute position and not allow involvement in the foreign policies of other states. It is clear that we had in mind Peking's instigatory policy. The Japanese Communist Party in a special statement a few days ago expressed serious reservations about this Japanese-Chinese treaty because of the points in it that Peking is already using to draw Japan into the net of Chinese policy which is being laid with the most provocative aim of setting Japan against our country and kindling conflict situations in the Far East. The Communist Party and the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions point out that this treaty could be used by the Chinese leadership for interference, new interference, in Japanese internal affairs, in the interests of the most reactionary circles and to the detriment of the vital interests of the broad strata of the Japanese working people.

Egyptian, Israeli Peace Talks

[Potapov] All this week in Washington preparations have been going on intensively for a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. And judging from reports the document is basically ready and can be signed, they say, next week.

[Rudnev] Now, one can say first of all that in the Middle East, considering circumstances and as a result of the Camp David conference and other meetings, two lines have been developing which define different approaches to the problem of a Middle East settlement.

Support for the results of the conference has been expressed, even if very cautiously, by a number of capitalist countries, primarily Washington's European allies. The conference's decisions are in practice supported by China.

But on the other hand not a single Arab state, except for Oman, has supported the results of the Egyptian-Israeli meeting held under the aegis of the United States.

Thus, regarding the approach to a Middle East settlement a political watershed has been formed which has divided the interested countries into two camps. In appraising the situation which has arisen one should of course take into account the fact that the participants in the Camp David conference are not only continuing their line, in particular at the Egyptian-Israeli talks now in progress in Washington, but are also trying to put strong pressure on Arab countries, especially on Jordan and some others, to make them accept the deal, and they are trying to push through the idea of nonopposition to Israel's aggressive policy.

The danger of the anti-Arab deal in Camp David is that even if some surrogate settlement appears and such a surrogate is now being prepared in Washington, the problems will remain. There exist some fundamental things, conceptions and laws which cannot be avoided and with regard to which no pressure will be of any help. Of course, the history of international relations contains many examples of unequal treaties but can one really build peace and relations with the Arab countries on the basis of the proposed unequal agreements?

[Matveyev] It is interesting that a few days ago NEWSWEEK made public details of the secret understanding between Israel and Egypt according to which after the separate agreement Egyptian troops would be removed to the areas bordering Libya.

Another detail of this secret understanding is that close cooperation is being arranged between Israeli and Egyptian intelligence. The reports on such an understanding have not been denied in either Cairo or Tel-Aviv.

Talks in South Africa

[Potapov] They are really interesting details. In conclusion, let us discuss one more event in the past week. In Pretoria, capital of the Republic of South Africa, representatives of the United States, Great Britain, Canada, the FRG and France have been conducting talks with Botha, the new prime minister of the Republic of South Africa, on the Namibian question. Let us recall that for over 60 years it has been occupied by the South African racists. By decision of the UN General Assembly, this year, on 31 December, Namibia should be granted its independence.

The question arises: What were the representatives of these five Western countries seeking in Pretoria and how did the talks end?

[Matveyev] Well, very briefly on the attitude of the USSR toward the initiative of the five Western states. We would welcome any conditions which really led to a just settlement of the problem in full accord with UN decisions. Here it is a question of the transfer of complete authority in Namibia into the hands of a genuine national liberation organization representing the people of Namibia--which the SWAPO organization is. The USSR comes out in favor of the immediate withdrawal of all occupation troops from Namibia.

However, the position of the five Western powers who have been conducting talks with the South African Government is a very evasive position. At any event it is a question of some rather modest concessions which the United States, Britain and other Western countries are expecting from South Africa. But the South African Government has shown no desire to make even these modest concessions. This is not surprising since the Republic of South Africa Government is now headed by an even greater hawk than former Prime Minister Vorster. This is Pieter Botha. He is also defense minister, the same Botha who in the autumn of 1975 tried to carry out an extensive incursion by South African troops inside Angolan frontiers.

What next? The delegates of the African countries at the United Nations organizations demand, and rightly so, that sanctions be used against the South African Government to force it to fulfill the appropriate UN decision concerning granting of independence to Namibia. And it is clear that the UN Security Council will soon take up discussion of this question, and it is not excluded that there will be a loud call for effective sanctions against the unbridled South African racists.

[Potapov] With this we end our discussion, international observer at the roundtable. Thank you, comrades, for your attention to our broadcast. All the best.

NEKRASOV ON CURRENT 'INTERIMPERIALIST CONTRADICTIONS'

LD201401Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[V. Nekrasov article: "Interimperialist Contradictions Today"]

[Excerpt] Recent years have shown an increasingly apparent divergence in the approach of the three centers [described as "the United States, West Europe in the shape of the 'Common Market' and Japan"] of present-day imperialism toward fundamental foreign policy problems. [paragraph continues]

It is obvious that, along with the sharpening of economic rivalry, reduction to some extent of the threat of a world military conflagration as a result of the success of detente and also conclusions drawn from the defeat of U.S. imperialist aggression in Southeast Asia are also having an effect. For instance, a recent admission in the New York TIMES--"Today Europe is afraid that America will be unable to cope with its own problems"--is worthy of note.

In this atmosphere trans-Atlantic politicians' claims to unconditional leadership on a global scale are encountering an obviously skeptical attitude in ruling circles in West Europe and Japan that are increasingly inclined to be guided by their own interests and historical experience.

In West Europe the opinion is maintained more firmly that there is no sensible alternative to the policy of detente. Ruling circles there recognize more clearly than in the United States the irrationality and danger of investing colossal funds in prolonging the arms race and are displaying greater interest in expanding constructive relations with socialist countries. It is precisely in Europe that relaxation of tension is having a particularly tangible effect on relations among states and embracing various aspects of their lives. Most of the continent's politicians see the Final Act of the all-European conference as the fundamental document for the immediate future.

The turn toward detente achieved thanks to the efforts of the USSR, the fraternal socialist states and all peace-loving forces and peoples has contributed to the development of a crisis in the aggressive circles' bloc policy, by which many interimperialist contradictions were "extinguished." According to the Western press the "custom" of economic and political dependence on the United States has been weakened. The process of adopting joint decisions, according to W. Schmidt, West German head of government, "is becoming much more complex than in the past."

Thus it is possible to note yet another qualitative transformation in interimperialist contradictions, specifically their growing link with problems of worldwide significance facing mankind. As a result the opportunities for influencing the field of interstate relations, which the monopoly bourgeoisie comparatively recently regarded as its own domain, are increasing for the workers movement in capitalist countries and the broad masses of working people holding anti-imperialist positions.

As the Berlin Conference of European Communist and Workers Parties noted in its final document, "in the capitalist countries there is growing activeness among the working class and other broad social and political forces standing for peace and cooperation among peoples and representing an important factor in the struggle to strengthen relaxation of tension." In short, favorable conditions are being created for unifying all democratic trends capable of making a weighty contribution in setting the foreign policy course.

A substantial adjustment in alliance relations is taking place among capitalist countries under influence of changes in the international situation. The center of U.S. foreign policy strategy today is oriented toward a "trilateral" approach to basic international problems with the participation of Japan and the West European allies. It is a matter of closer coordination of actions with leading West European countries within the NATO framework and with Japan on the basis of the bilateral military alliance. [paragraph continues]

In fact Washington, taking into account the new correlation of forces in the world arena and relying on reactionary forces in other capitalist countries, is seeking to achieve more effective economic and political allegiance by the allied countries to its own international goals and attempting with the aid of bloc policy and intensification of the arms race to oppose centrifugal trends in the foreign policy of leading capitalist countries.

The main point of departure in the current U.S. efforts to rally capitalist countries under its leadership is the persisting common interest of the capitalist world ruling circles in the maintenance of military strength for the confrontation which they still assume will continue in the long run between the two social systems. Such an interest enables militarist and reactionary U.S. circles to link the question of prolonging the arms race with the fate of bourgeois society.

Today some Western politicians are also attempting to play the so-called "China card" in order to serve these goals. In arguing in favor of war the Peking leaders are blatantly playing up to the hopes of most aggressive imperialist forces that they will succeed in hindering social progress. Despite all their reasoning about the "three worlds," Mao's successors in practice are allies of those American circles which would like to strengthen the U.S. leading role and resolve imperialist contradictions in their own favor.

Imperialism today, as always, is seeking a way to overcome its contradictions at the expense of the working people's fundamental interests and at the expense of the peoples in countries dependent on it. However, the global changes in the correlation of forces in favor of peace, democracy and socialism are creating increasingly insuperable obstacles in its path. The contraction of the sphere of imperialism's domination and the increasing limitation of the arsenal of means at its disposal are crucial factors defining the nature of manifestations of interimperialist contradictions. The positive influence on the general course of events exerted by the trieless, peace-loving activity of the Soviet Union, other socialist states and all peace-loving forces and peoples engaged in consolidating and deepening detente, which hinders the imperialist attempts to overcome its contradictions by means of charging international tension, is of paramount significance.

UN DELEGATES REACT TO CARTER'S NEUTRON WEAPON PLANS

LD201322Y Moscow TASS in English 1049 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 20, TASS--The U.S. President's decision to start the production of the "main components" of the neutron weapon is regarded at the U.N. circles as a new step towards escalation of the arms race. The decision runs counter to the insistent striving of the peoples to have a headway in curbing the arms race, which found a vivid manifestation in discussions at plenary meetings of the General Assembly and its working committees.

The calls to frustrate plans of production of the new inhuman weapon were made in speeches by many representatives of socialist and developing countries. At the current session of the General Assembly, the Czechoslovak delegation has made a call for an agreement to be concluded that would prohibit development and deployment of the neutron weapon. Representatives of many countries believe that the drafting of such a treaty should become one of the main objectives of the Disarmament Committee. In the opinion of many delegations, President Carter's decision raises new obstacles in reaching this aim.

All states, nuclear and non-nuclear, big and small, industrialized and developing, should pool their efforts in order to put an end to the stockpiling of nuclear armaments and other modern means of mass destruction, said head of Afghanistan's delegation Abdul Jalili. Minister of Foreign Affairs of Angola Paulo Jorge said that all U.N. member-countries should promote to the utmost the attainment of detente, universal and complete disarmament and an absolute ban on the production and use of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, including the neutron bomb.

The U.N. General Assembly's First Committee (political and security) discussed at large the problem of restraining the nuclear arms race. Our stand is clear, a TASS correspondent has been told by chairman of the committee Ilkka Pastinen (Finland): We are against the neutron bomb, just as against any other new type of weapons of mass destruction.

The U.S. decision to make some "components" of the neutron bomb is a cause of profound indignation, said GDR's representative Gerhard Gerder. This decision runs counter to the efforts being made by the United Nations Organization in curbing the arms race, specifically to decisions of the special disarmament session which most fully demonstrated the peoples' desire to attain concrete steps toward disarmament. Most conspicuous is the obvious contradiction between declarations of NATO member-countries delegations here at the committee on the readiness to make such steps and practical deeds aimed at escalating the arms race.

REGULAR MEETING OF UNESCO EXECUTIVE BOARD HELD IN PARIS

LD201640Y Moscow TASS in English 1443 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 20, TASS--A regular session of UNESCO's Executive Board ended here. It discussed preparations for the 20th general conference of UNESCO that opens next week.

The Executive Board decided to put on the agenda of the conference a range of questions connected with the development of international cooperation in the sphere of education, science, culture and information in the interests of peace and detente and combatting racism and social backwardness.

Great attention was shown in the discussion of the results of the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on disarmament and UNESCO's tasks stemming from the session's decisions. In its resolution, the Executive Board stresses that ending of the arms race which constitutes the growing threat to international peace and security is a primary task facing mankind.

UN DELEGATES DISCUSS PEACEFUL USES OF OUTER SPACE

LD201452Y Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 20, TASS--The exploration of outer space for peaceful purposes is in the interests of all mankind, and promotes its further all-round progress. This opinion is expressed by speakers in the discussions now going on in the special political committee of the 33rd U.N. General Assembly session on the question of international cooperation in the use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Following the launching of the first Soviet artificial earth satellite, space research has become an important element of international cooperation, said T. Klestil of Austria. He said that outstanding scientific discoveries have been made in outer space for the benefit of all mankind.

After pointing out that it is the duty of the United Nations to promote the development of international ties in space research, A. Chandernagor of France said that thanks to cooperation with the Soviet Union France has staged a number of important experiments aboard Soviet earth satellites.

D. Kato, representative of Japan highly assessed the Soviet Union's successes in space exploration for peaceful purposes and its contribution to the development of space technology. We are witnessing spectacular achievements made by the Soviet Union in the field of piloted space flights, he stressed.

Since the adoption of the Intercosmos programme in 1966, Soviet delegate O. Khlestov said, scientific institutions and production collectives of socialist countries have been widely cooperating in developing instruments and onboard systems for spacecraft. The use of these facilities has helped obtain valuable information in different fields of world science. Especially important is the launching of spacecraft with international crews on board. Such flights offer a good example of international cooperation in the exploration of outer space.

Representatives of Algeria, Angola, Brazil, Kenya and other countries highly assessed the Soviet Union's cooperation with developing states in the use of artificial earth satellites for mineral prospecting, for developing irrigation and in other fields of human endeavor.

Resolution on Discussion

LD210634Y Moscow TASS in English 0544 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] New York, October 21, TASS--The special political committee of the 33rd General Assembly session has finished discussion of international cooperation in the use of outer space for peaceful purposes. The resolution on this problem unanimously adopted by the delegates stresses mankind's general concern in the further exploration and use of outer space for peaceful purposes. The resolution welcomes the successful completion of the three recent international space flights in which cosmonauts of Czechoslovakia, Poland and the GDR took part for the first time in the exploration of outer space together with their Soviet colleagues.

PRAVDA ANNOUNCES NOBEL PRIZES TO SOVIET, U.S. PHYSICISTS

LD201207Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Oct 78 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "The Nobel Prize for Physics"]

[Text] Stockholm, 17 October, TASS--The 1978 Nobel Prize for physics has been awarded to Academician P.L. Kapitsa, a prominent Soviet scientist and director of the USSR Academy of Sciences S.I. Vavilov Institute of Physical Problems. This award has been conferred on him for his fundamental Discoveries and research in the sphere of low-termperature physics.

The prize was also awarded to U.S. scientists A. Penzias and R. Wilson for research in the sphere of cosmic microwave radiation.

The decision on this was taken here by the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences.

PRAVDA: NEUTRON BOMB DECISION 'UNWORTHY, IRRESPONSIBLE'

LD230959Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Sergey Vishnevskiy commentary: "Dangerous Decision"]

[Text] The White House has confirmed that U.S. President Carter has decided to start production of the "basic components" of the neutron bomb. The very fact that the instruction, issued last week, was kept secret for several days by Washington strategists shows that they understand the far-reaching and dangerous consequences connected with this step. The White House was forced to announce the President's decision only after all of Washington had begun discussing it and it received publicity in the capital's press. The secret was no longer a secret.

The White House announcement again shed light on two different and mutually incompatible trends in U.S. policy. On the one hand, Washington speaks of the desirability of seeking ways to reach disarmament. On the other hand, steps are taken in the opposite direction. For instance, a new record Pentagon budget has just been approved; in the context of NATO a long-term program was adopted this summer, contributing to the arms race and providing for an annual automatic increase in military appropriations, and so forth.

The "green light" given by the U.S. administration to the production of neutron bomb components is leading to the de facto deployment of a new weapon of mass destruction which, as a statement by 28 U.S. congressmen says, "could lead to the brink of catastrophe and will whip up the nuclear arms race and increase the probability of nuclear war." And this at a time when political realism dictates the need for decisive steps to curb the arms race as a whole, in particular the nuclear arms race.

In launching the program for producing so-called "components" the Washington leadership is preparing for the production of the barbaric weapon in its entirety. This is being served up with the usual dressing: if the Soviet Union fails to take into account U.S. demands in implementing its defense policy, U.S. spokesmen "explain," then...the neutron bomb will come into operation. Let us say outright that the question could only be put in this way by those who do not seek cooperation among states but are working toward fueling international tension. This is an unworthy and irresponsible approach!

The position of the USSR is precise and clear: It invites the United States jointly to refrain from neutron bomb production. But attempts to exert any kind of pressure on the Soviet Union do not and cannot succeed.

There is another indisputable point. The peace-loving peoples are responding to the dangerous step undertaken by the United States with a powerful mass movement upsurge around the slogan "No to the Neutron Bomb!"

DECISION COULD NOTICEABLY INCREASE INTERNATIONAL TENSION

LD210100Y Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Radio Moscow correspondent Yuriy Soltan has sent in this dispatch from Washington:

It has become known that the question of the neutron bomb was discussed at an unofficial meeting of the National Security Council last week.

It called for starting manufacturing the weapon at once. As a result, President Carter ordered the Pentagon and the Energy Department, which conducts nuclear research, to begin producing the more important components of the neutron bomb. The work is believed to take about 18 months. After that it won't be hard at all to assemble the neutron nuclear device. At the same time it has been decided to produce artillery shells for the device and also warheads for the Lance close-range missile. It is planned to spend over $1 billion on all initial work.

It is also indicative that the National Security Council met in the last week of the work of Congress when a legislative amendment demanding that Congress be informed about any decision concerning the neutron weapon was no longer in force. Now to start manufacturing the bomb the administration only needs the approval of the Armed Services and Finance Committees and there, representatives of the arms manufacturing business are firmly seated. Fearing a sharp negative reaction in both the United States and abroad, President Carter and other government officials have restrained from making any statement.

What is more, the public is being told that the President is still keeping open the question of developing and deploying neutron nuclear warheads in Western Europe. But that is nothing more than a maneuver. The White House has taken a decision that is dangerous to peace. It could whip up the nuclear arms race and increase noticeably international tension. But that doesn't seem to worry official Washington. Some people even try to justify the White House decision by saying this is done in order to win over the military and to pacify the opponents of the Soviet-American agreement on limiting strategic offensive weapons which is now being prepared. Such a position is very strange, to say the least. It is only natural that it was immediately subjected to sharp criticism all over the world.

ZORIN CRITICIZES CAMPAIGN TO POISON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS

LD210232Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Next our Moscow viewpoint, our Saturday commentary is by Valentin Zorin:

I've noticed for a long time that as soon as the prospects for Soviet-American relations look brighter, a campaign starts in the United States to poison these relations and rule out all possibility of agreement on the major issues.

This has happened again. On the eve of State Secretary Vance's trip to Moscow to continue the SALT II talks, the Committee for the Present Danger has made another attempt to mislead Americans. That hawk of hawks, Paul Nitze, has appeared on television with what is supposed to be a comparative analysis of the strategic potentials of the Soviet Union and the United States. The analysis is so false that Congressman Bob Carr of Michigan and Congressman Thomas J. Downey, of New York have described it as one of the most distorted, misleading and intellectually dishonest documents. The description couldn't be better.

Its authors deliberately ignored the official appraisal of the balance of strength between the Soviet Union and the United States. Their purpose is to prove that the United States lags far behind the Soviet Union in nuclear and missile strength and hence must step up production. Paul Nitze claims for instance that American submarine missiles have only 1/100 of the power of Soviet missiles and consequently American strategic potential is 100 times less than that of the Soviet Union.

[Word indistinct] Anyone hearing this would naturally be disturbed at what seemed to be America's lag and will refuse to support the agreement now shaping up with the Soviet Union. What Paul Nitze failed to tell Americans is that the analysis compares the least powerful American missile with the most powerful Soviet missile. If anyone in the Soviet Union were ready to juggle the facts in the same way, he could easily prove that American missiles are 9 times as powerful as Soviet and that the United States can deploy 24 times as many warheads as the Soviet Union. But there are no groups in the Soviet Union that make money on the arms race and hence none that would falcify the facts. That there is a strategic balance between our two countries has been recognized by top American officials, men who are no less concerned for the nation's security than Paul Nitze and the Committee for the Present Danger, and because they recognize this balance (?it's been possible) to discuss strategic arms limitations.

I would agree with the American news analyst James Reston when he says that in America there is an impressive and well-organized opposition to everything that guaranteed United States superiority in present and future weapons systems. The opponents of less tension accused the Soviets of trying to gain military superiority over the United States because, as Mr Reston points out they'd like to insure military superiority for the United States. Since they haven't been able to do this so far, though more than $2 trillion have been spent on military program since World War II they want to saddle the Siviet Union with an unequal agreement. That this is out of the question should be evident and those who oppose SALT II know it only too well. Their purpose is not to modify the agreement but to rulw it out altogether.

Then, what's the alternative for America? A faster arms race. But a faster arms race cannot strengthen America's security. It can only put a heavier burden on the American taxpayer. Clearly the opponents of agreement with the Soviet Union are concerned not so much for the interests of the American people as for the interests of those groups that make a profit on military programs.

CIA REPORT ON SOVIET PRESS DAMAGES BILATERAL RELATIONS

LD201454Y Moscow in English to North America 0030 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The CIA has prepared another report, which has been submitted to Congress. Observer Vladimir Bolshakov comments:

This time the CIA has chosen as its target the Soviet press, which it tries to discredit. The makers of the report accuse Soviet correspondents of presenting a distorted picture of the United States. These charges, however, are not substantiated by any convincing facts. There is hardly any need to say that Soviet newsmen have a reputation for being staunch champions of such things as international relaxation and Soviet-American friendship and mutual understanding. This being so they resolutely reject the CIA charges against them. It is also a well-known fact that the CIA finds it convenient to use the position of a correspondent as a cover for its agents and their activities. The agency stops at nothing in order to prevent any improvement of Soviet-American relations.

The CIA report on the Soviet press offers another example of these tactics. The CIA was one of the architects of the psychological warfare against the Soviet Union. Back in 1948 some ardent enemies of communism in the United States pushed through the Smith-Mundt Act, which still remains in force with some minor amendments. A CIA report submitted to Congress in April of 1973 pointed out that the act legalized psychological warfare. This was mounted by some government agencies and the special commission of the Congress on information.

The CIA took an active part in waging psychological warfare right from the start. In 1951 there appeared the Office of Psychological Strategy which was headed by the CIA director and which was (?submitted) to the President. This agency was replaced in 1953 by the Department for Operational Coordination, which is manned by CIA officers. The agency included, for example, the CIA director, Allen Dulles. From 1950 to 1972 the CIA was directly in charge of Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe. The stations are still administered in practice by the CIA.

Back in the fifties and sixties the centers of psychological warfare coordinated the activities of the counter-revolutionary elements in Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. Today they support and coordinate the activities of the paid Western agents in the socialist countries, who describe themselves as dissidents. At the height of the cold war the conduct of psychological warfare was handed over to the United States Information Agency, which was founded in 1953. This was done under a document known as reorganization plan number eight. The agency was formally under the State Department, but in actual fact it was directed by the CIA. This fact was admitted by U.S. newspapers on many occasions.

In recent times the agency was replaced by another organization of the same nature called the department for international relations, and it was not accidental that some people in Congress raised the question of giving it another name. That was because of the uncomfortable similarity between the CIA and the ICA. This similarity made people recall the numerous exposures of CIA agents who worked under the cover of the United States Information Agency. At the present time, just as before, the CIA is using every possible opportunity in order to poison Soviet-American relations. Its latest report on the Soviet press offers another striking example of this policy.

TRADE WITH U.S. CAN HELP 'PROMOTE MUTUAL UNDERSTANDING'

LD220242Y Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpts] Our observer, Vadim Biryukov, examines Soviet-American economic relations:

Trade and economic links take an important place in relations between our two countries. It's quite fair to say that commerce helps promote mutual understanding as well as the cause of popular wellbeing.

It's really significant that despite all kinds of barriers that are being put in the way of Soviet-American trade by certain quarters in the United States more and more people there come out in support of doing business with the USSR. The Soviet-American Economic Council has considerably increased its activities in recent time.

The current month has seen an important development in the field of United States-Soviet trade and economic relations. Representatives of the two sides, who met in Atlanta, Florida [as heard] signed a cooperation agreement between the Soviet Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the United States Chamber of Commerce. The two sides note that further development of trade and economic links on the basis of mutual benefit is fully in their common interests and they have also mapped out ways of expanding bilateral cooperation.

The extraordinary committee for the promotion of United States commerce has also come out in favor of developing economic relations with the USSR. This agency represents dozens of major United States companies and in its recent message to the administration it protested over linking trade with other totally unrelated matters. The message stressed that this approach to trade is damaging to United States national economy because it weakens the foreign trade positions of United States firms.

The EAST-WEST MARKETS BULLETIN recently published an interview with the president of the American-Soviet Economic and Trade Council, (Forrestal). Speaking on behalf of the United States business community, he declared that trade offers the best way for improving Soviet-American relations. He also stressed that the Soviet Union is a natural United States trading partner and said that the American-Soviet Economic and Trade Council will join all other realistically minded Americans in pressing for a revision of the administration's trade policy and for lifting restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union that were imposed in 1974.

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION FINDS SUPPORT IN U.S. PUBLIC

LD201501Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Oct 78 Morning Edition P 5 LD

[Article by V. Matveyev: "To Be Honest Partners"]

[Text] A delegation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries (led by A. M. Ledovskiy, deputy chairman of this union's Presidium) recently visited the United States at the invitation of the National Council for U.S.-Soviet Friendship. V. A. Matveyev, a member of the delegation, IZVESTIYA political commentator, and vice president of the USSR-United States Society, shares his impressions of this trip.

Chicago. Noon. Heavy black clouds hang over the city. It is damp and close. In the center there is the usual animation of a working day. The clamor of the traffic on the street is intensified by the trains of the electric elevated railroad. Suddenly, drowning all other noises, comes the roar of some infernal machines. The people accompanying us stop in bewilderment. What is this-- a air raid practice alert? Surprise shows on the faces of passersby too. But the automobiles rush by as if nothing was the matter and the elevated railroad train rumbles on. If this is a "practice alert," the city is ignoring it.

The evening newspapers explained that faults had occurred in the "early warning" system and it went off by mistake.

Then the U.S. press reported the Pentagon officials' concern about the "indifference" of the public, municipal authorities and businesses toward "alerts" of this kind, which had already been staged in several parts of the city in accordance with the schedule.

The Americans' calm in the face of such "alerts" obviously disturbs certain Washington officials who would like to see their fellow countrymen in a permanent state of agitation over those stories about "an external threat," which are continuously whipped up in the country to suit the needs of military businesses, above all.

The day after the results of the Camp David meeting of the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli leaders were announced, Jack Anderson, a professional in the field of vacuous sensation, told the viewers of one U.S. television station, with an enigmatic expression on his face, some "confidential information: The USSR, he said, is making some threatening moves in the Near East....

That is how they are doing over and over the same old irksome topic in its infinite different variants: "the Soviet threat."

What is the reason for this hostility toward our country? That is the question I put to a certain senator, reputed to be an inveterate opponent of any agreements or business cooperation between the United States and our country. [paragraph continues]

The senator spread his hands in a helpless gesture: For goodness sake, do you think I am an enemy of the Soviet Union? I am merely waiting for some appropriate signals from Moscow....

But precisely what signals? I was about to ask again, but the senator had already disappeared in the crowd of Americans who were gathered that evening on the grounds of of a certain building in Washington at a fund-raising function for the preelection campaign of another senator from the same Democratic Party.

This was the only occasion on our whole trip when the channels of communication were undermined. Wherever we were--in Chicago, San Francisco, New York, Washington--lively and, if I may be so bold to say, fruitful conversations and discussions were struck up with us. This applies above all to the meetings that took place in the local "United States--USSR" friendship societies. Representatives of other such societies functioning in the particular geographical region--in Portland, Seattle, San Diego, Milwaukee, Minnesota, Boston and Philadelphia--also attended these meetings. The list speaks eloquently for itself. The number of cities where these societies operate is growing.

The idea of neighborliness, cooperation and friendship among the peoples of our countries, which is suggested by life itself, has taken root and is growing well. But this growth could be far more abundant and beneficial for our peoples and for the interests of world peace, were it not for the artificial and alien factor that powerful U.S. circles, who link their plans with poisoning the atmosphere of these relations, have attempted, and are attempting, to introduce into the bilateral relations.

These actions are part of the general poisonous strategy of the most reactionary U.S. forces, which is directed against the vital interests of the American people. Dr Linda (Meri), who works in Chicago's municipal hospital, spoke convincingly about this when she addressed a meeting of the "United States--USSR" Society's local chaper in Chicago.

"We must realize clearly," she said, "that those who are whipping up all kinds of fabrications and stories about the Soviet Union are also at the same time disseminating among us Americans inflammatory racist propaganda directed at disuniting ordinary people and at pitting them against each other...."

I remember a speech at the same meeting in Chicago by labor unionist Jack Spiegel. He described the Illinois state labor unions conference held simultaneously in Chicago, and the efforts of a number of labor union organizations to secure the adoption at that conference of a resolution supporting the conclusion of a new SALT agreement between the United States and the USSR.

What would appear to be unusual in this? Many prominent U.S. politicians are coming out in favor of such an agreement. In the opinion of U.S. experts, the absence of such an agreement would make curbing the arms race substantially more difficult and would cost ordinary people in the country a minimum of $100 billion in new taxes over the next 10 years. Who else, besides the workers and the labor unions, can strive towards steps designed to promote the switching of money and resources from armaments to peaceful, civilian needs!

Many areas of Chicago, categorized as "distressed" areas, reflect these needs. Hundreds of thousands of people live there, primarily Negroes. We drove through some of these districts. You cannot imagine that such a thing is possible so close to gigantic new glittering steel creations of modern architecture and so close to the Chicago skyscrapers, which now successfully rival those of New York. [paragraph continues]

In front of them were abandoned buildings. There was no glass in the windows, no coverings on the roofs, and the walls looked as if they had been shelled. There was the gloom of desolation.

A large colored placard on the wall of one of these apartment buildings, painted by local artists, provided a partial reason for this desolation: Clutching fingers were squeezing tiny human figures in a lethal grip.... The inscription read: "Let us break the grip of the landlord!"

The Illinois state labor unions conference, which U.S. Vice President W. Mondale himself honored with his presence (the congressional elections are approaching!), examined the most burning issues--the raging inflation in the country, the high cost of living, the calamitous situation of the young who are suffering from unemployment and the "urban crisis."

But when a draft resolution in favor of a new SALT agreement was moved, there were "doubters" among the heads of certain leading labor unions. They opposed the discussion of a "purely political question" and they were victorious.

The rightwing labor union bosses would like to keep the U.S. working class at an inaccessible distance from topical international problems. But what could be more topical today than the problem of disarmament!

By mutual cooperation, our country and the United States can do a great deal for common progress in this direction. Despite the obstacles being erected by circles that are gambling on speeding up the arms race, broad sections of the U.S. public are becoming aware of the urgent need to step up the struggle in this sphere. Such is the firm impression we gained from numerous conversations and discussions during this tour of the United States.

On average, 71 percent of all Americans who have expressed their attitude toward problems of war and peace in recent U.S. public opinion polls favored agreements in the interests of detente and, above all, favored a new SALT agreement between the United States and the USSR.

It is characteristic that, despite the continuing fierce Zionist propaganda, the leaders of the Congress of American Jews [as published], dissociating itself from certain of the most odious features of this propaganda, have recently come out in favor of eliminating the existing artificial obstacles standing in the way of U.S. trade with our country.

L.I. Brezhnev's reception for the boxer and public figure, Muhannad Ali, produced a nationwide reaction in the United States. Everything that Ali saw and heard in the USSR convinced him our people and state's profound love of peace. He described his impression in a detailed interview with the magazine NEW WORLD REVIEW, which made the magazine issue containing the interview a bestseller. A book about our country published recently by the U.S. National Geographical Society has sold 1 million copies. It is richly illustrated with photographs taken here by American reporters. A 20-part film serial--the joint work of Soviet and U.S. producers on the Soviet people's Great Patriotic War--is making an enormous impression on the Americans.

In New York we met with leaders of a body for citizen exchanges--an organization that emerged 15 years ago based on the idea of a certain American figure who proposed that the exchange of citizens as "hostages" be established between the USSR and the United States as a guarantee against nuclear war. [paragraph continues]

The idea proved to be patently unrealistic, but the desire to develop contacts with our country at an unofficial level promoted the growth of this organization. In 1970 about 600 Americans visited our country under its auspices.

Under conditions of detente an American Committee for East-West Accord was created in the United States. Prominent politicians and public figures, as well as representatives of the U.S. business world, have joined it. We met with the leaders of the committee in Washington. Prospects for the further development of ties and contacts between our countries at the public level were discussed. There are still great untapped possibilities here. In particular, the committee is about to send a delegation of influential figures to the USSR to discuss the most topical questions.

We were shown an anthology entitled "Commonsense in U.S.-Soviet Relations," which has just been published as a brochure by the committee. Its authors are influential U.S. figures and committee members. Here are some of the pronouncements made by the authors of the anthology. Prof John Galbraith of Harvard University said: "The argument in favor of detente is very simple. It is not a matter of loving or being loved... It refers to the kind of mutual relations with the Soviet Union that enable us to conduct talks on agreements which will insure the peaceful coexistence of our two states and their peoples." Prof Kistiakowsky, former scientific and technical adviser to President Eisenhower, says: "U.S. advocates of the uncompromising 'worst case' in relation to Soviet intentions have attempted to win the public over to their side... But their terrifying scenarios are totally groundless nightmares."

A new artistic film called "Go, Tell the Spartans" is now being shown at U.S. movie theaters. The film depicts the start of a Pentagon adventure. It is about how some Americans, duped by anticommunist propaganda, found themselves on Vietnamese soil and then saw the light and became convinced that they had come as aggressors and not as "saviors." Moviegoers are emerging from the theaters in a subdued and serious frame of mind.

In conversing with us, one of the State Department officials spoke of the "post-Vietnam syndrome," as a deep and still open wound on the nation in the light of the lessons learned in Indochina. There is no cause to doubt the sincerity of this statement. Not only the broad public in the United States, but also influential business circles, are recoiling from the prospect of "new Vietnams."

Extremely noteworthy for us was a meeting with (Guy Tozzoli), director general of the International Trade Center in New York. The center is a unique complex of buildings that have sprung up close to Wall Street. Its nucleus consists of two towers which soar aloft for 110 floors. During the day about 50,000 people work there. At least 80,000 people visit this center every day. A recent exhibition of paintings from the Soviet Union's art galleries was very successful in the center's exhibition halls. (Guy Tozzoli) shared with us his cherished idea--of making the center a place for regular meetings and symposiums not only of representatives of the business world but also of artistic, cultural and scientific figures.

From the 107th floor of the Trade Center tower we looked out over New York lying below. Barges and liners were cleaving furrows in the gray surface of the Hudson River. The streets and avenues were crammed with streams of vehicles. Neon street signs flashed on and off. Over this panomama hung a sky, a peaceful sky, bringing the people light, warmth, moisture and freshness. And that is as it should be. It is in the power of the millions of workers to insure for themselves and their children a tranquil sky, a worthy life and peaceful labor.

CONGRESSMEN TRYING TO PUT FINANCIAL PRESSURE ON UN

LD201228Y Moscow TASS in English 1040 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

["USA Trying to Belittle the Role of UNO"--TASS headline]

[Text] New York, October 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports: The U.S. Congress is making plans for cutting the United States' contribution to the U.N. fund. These intentions are seen here as fresh evidence of Washington's attempts to belittle the role and possibilities of UNO whose main aim is to deliver mankind from the threat of war and to strengthen the security of the peoples.

But this stance by the ruling circles of the USA is no surprise to anyone since earlier, too, Washington demonstrated its disregard for the work of the international community, its decisions and recommendations. While talking of the need for strengthening the United Nations and enhancing its role in solving the pressing problems of the time the United States has acted more than once contrary to its own official declarations. It is recalled here in this connection that during the special General Assembly session on disarmament, which was held in New York for the first time, the NATO Council was meeting in session in Washington and adopted a long-term armament programme. This "coincidence" can only be qualified as a manifestation of disregard for the opinion of the international community which comprises 150 countries of the world.

Not long ago, the United States undertook one more action against the United Nations and its organizations: It announced its decision to withdraw from the International Labour Organization and to make no more contributions to its fund.

Official Washington has ignored more than once the United Nations decisions which were taken by a majority of its members. Thus American companies, unimpeded in any way by the authorities, continue trading with Rhodesia in defiance of the United Nations sanctions.

In the sphere of human rights, the United States is also acting contrary to the opinion of the world organization. While hypocritically posing as an advocate of basic human rights and liberties, the United States has signed only 10 out of 40 international conventions on human rights, conventions which were approved by the international community.

The reasons for such an attitude by the United States to the UNO are no secret to anyone. The international community was joined in recent years by scores of young independent states which are determined to end imperialist domination. The alignment of forces shaping up in the United Nations is not in favour of the United States. Members of the American Congress cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that the times when Washington could boss the UNO have gone never to return. The American congressmen, being powerless to revive the past, are trying to put financial pressure on the United Nations.

PENTAGON PLANS STOCKS OF MASS DESTRUCTION WEAPONS

LD202250Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1915 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Vegorov reports: The Pentagon is drawing up new far-reaching plans to build up stocks of mass annihilation weapons.

According to a UPI report referring to informed sources in the U.S. Defense Department, Deputy Secretary of Defense Charles Duncan has issued a secret directive which envisages the construction at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, of a big plant to produce chemical artillery charges and aviation bombs in which a new type of nerve gas is to be used. The Pentagon intends to ask Congress for allocations for this program in the defense budget for FY 1980.

Another Defense Department project also earmarked for the coming fiscal year is the program for the construction of underwater platforms to launch strategic missiles from the continental shelf off the U.S. coast. The Pentagon was forced to admit the existence of these plans after a report by CBS Television. A spokesman admitted in this connection that this is only one of the projects for the deployment of strategic missiles.

The creation and expansion of new weapons systems and military construction are the main cause for the swelling of the Pentagon's budget whose "ceiling" in the current fiscal year has been set at the record level of $128.5 billion. The NEW TIMES magazine notes that experts in military allocation are estimating that by 1984 the Pentagon's budget will reach $200 billion.

CARTER SIGNS BILL ALLOCATING 'ENORMOUS FUNDS' FOR ARMS

LD211020Y Moscow TASS in English 0900 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 21, TASS--President Jimmy Carter signed into law on Friday a bill allocating 35.2 billion dollars for arms purchases and the development of arms systems for the Armed Forces of the USA in the 1979 Fiscal Year which began on October 1.

These enormous funds will be used in the first place for strengthening the United States' strategic nuclear arsenal. It is planned to step up work on the new MX strategic missile, cruise missiles, to buy an eighth Trident atomic submarine carrying strategic missiles.

Outlays have been considerably increased in the new fiscal year for arms purchases for the Army, in the first place for buying tanks and anti-tank means and anti-aircraft missiles. Special attention is given to supplying arms to American troops stationed in Western Europe and attached to the NATO bloc. With this aim in view additional arms and ammunition depots will be set up in the territories of the NATO West European allies.

The U.S. Airforce, especially the airforce stationed in Western Europe, will be supplied with new fighter-bombers of the F-15 and F-16 types as well as A-10 attack planes.

Fourteen more warships will be built for the Navy in 1979 and new F-14 fighter-bombers will be adopted for service.

This enormous expenditure will bring huge profits to munitions companies which are waxing rich on the arms race.

U.S. LAGS BEHIND IN LABOR PRODUCTIVITY, TECHNOLOGY

LD220350Y Moscow TASS in English 2132 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 21, TASS--TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Yegorov reports:

The United States is not successful in the trade war against its main rivals for the reason that U.S. industry lags behind in the sphere of labour productivity, in technology.

According to a report of Japan's Finance Ministry, in the first nine months of the current year the negative balance of the U.S. trade with Japan amounted to 7.7 billion dollars. That is almost as large as the deficit in the United States with Japan for the whole past year.

The U.S. [word indistinct] circles often complain that the huge and ever growing deficit is a result of curbs on imports introduced by Tokyo. But such an authoritative person as the United States Ambassador in Japan Michael Mansfield says that these complaints are unjustifiable. In an interview with the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT he pointed out that Japan is a major buyer of military equipment and farm products from the USA. Economists note that the fact that the value of the export of Japanese goods to the USA grows at a much faster pace that the value of the U.S. exports to Japan is determined by a combination of numerous and long-term causes.

Many specialists mention as cause number one the fact that the United States lags behind in the sphere of labour productivitiy. Since 1967, labour productivity in Japan is growing at rates about 350 percent greater than in the United States, 100 odd percent greater than in Italy and France and 50 percent greater than in Canada. Britain is also ahead of the United States for the rates of growth of labour productivity.

Moreover, speaking recently at a congressional committee, Chairman of the Council on Wage and Price Stability Barry Bosworth admitted that there is hardly any growth of labour productivity in the United States now, according to the data of one of official studies, the labor productivity is decreasing in two thirds of U.S. industries.

It should also be noted that the United States is lagging behind in technology in a number of industries, including the electron industries. One of the reasons for this is the fact that renewal of fixed capital is made in insufficient volumes. In view of this it becomes clear why competitiveness of U.S. goods in the world markets is decreasing.

As a consequence the United States is more and more often defeated by its competitors in the struggle for markets and this aggravates serious problems faced by the U.S. economy.

NASA FAILS TO RESTORE CONTACT WITH SEASAT SATELLITE

LD201934Y Moscow TASS in English 1900 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Washington, October 20, TASS--Despite repeated attempts by NASA specialists, communications with the U.S. satellite Seasat-A, that were broken off on October 10, this year, have not yet been restored.

A NASA spokesman expressed hope that radio contacts with the satellite might be re-established at the beginning of next year. The hope is based on the assumption that the break in the communications was caused by disturbances in the energy supply system on board the satellite. In December, at the time of the maximum solar activity, the U.S. experts hope, the satellite solar batteries might come to life again.

NATURE OF TENG HSIAO-PING'S VISIT TO JAPAN EXAMINED

OW202230Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1400 GMT 20 Oct 78 ow
1400 GMT 20 Oct 78 OW

[(Shmidtin) commentary]

[Text] Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will begin a visit to Tokyo on 22 October. On this subject, this station's observer (Shmidtin) writes:

On the surface, Teng Hsiao-ping is going to Tokyo to attend the ceremony exchanging the instruments ratifying the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty. A week after the treaty was signed this August, it was ratified at an NPC session. A few days ago, a regular meeting of the Japanese Diet also approved the treaty. Such hastiness reflects the wish of the two countries' ruling cliques to legalize the treaty as soon as possible, because it has drawn wide objections in Japan and elsewhere. Many activists of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and representatives of Japanese trade unions oppose the treaty's signing.

Objections also come from the Philippines, Indonesia, Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries: "We object because we are worried. The treaty will complicate the situation in Asia." Japan's authoritative paper the daily YOMIURI expresses such worry in a [words indistinct] manner. It says: "From a long-range viewpoint, the Sino-Japanese treaty can only be regarded as a potential threat to neighboring countries."

The circumstances in which the treaty was signed indicate that it is actually laying the foundation for a new Asian military axis. From the very beginning, the Chinese side has not concealed its intention to use the other signatory's military strength and know-how to further its own ends. During the negotiations, the Chinese side repeatedly invited the commander of Japan's so-called Self-Defense Force to visit China. Since the treaty was signed, contacts between the military leaders of the two countries have reached a new level. For the first time since the end of World War II, a Chinese military delegation has visited Japan. The delegation was led by Chang Tsai-chien, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. He held secret talks with representatives of Japan's armed forces and munitions industry.

In Japan, the revanchist clique is on the rise. It is demanding the revision of Japan's peace constitution, the full right to expand Japan's armed forces and so on and so forth. Thus, it is evident that the first concrete result of the signing of the Sino-Japanese treaty is a deepening of military cooperation between the two countries and an upsurge in militarist sentiments. Teng Hsiao-ping has played a considerable role in this regard.

Teng Hsiao-ping, China's major advocate for modernizing the armed forces and vice premier, has indicated that he actively supports the establishment of close military ties between Japan and China. Talking with Japanese reporters this September, Teng Hsiao-ping openly stated: "I maintain that Japan should build up its own military power and develop its relations with China on this basis." Many foreign observers hold that the real purpose of the Chinese vice premier's coming visit to Tokyo is to use his personal influence to further strengthen the military ties between the two countries rather than to attend a protocol ceremony.

The Japanese paper SANKEI SHIMBUN points out that the Chinese leader's schedule includes visits to Japan's rocket and electronic equipment factories. It points out: "This reveals the real purpose of the visit."

The Voice of America believes that during his coming visit to Japan, Teng Hsiao-ping possibly will make a formal proposal on Sino-Japanese military cooperation.

Southeast Asian countries do not necessarily welcome the Peking leaders' intention to form a military alliance with Japan. This is because these countries were once the victims of an extremely ruthless Japanese military machine that occupied Southeast Asia. Now they feel the pressures of Chinese militarism, which is most clearly seen in the border incidents between China and Vietnam and between Kampuchea and Vietnam. The political wares Teng Hsiao-ping is bringing to Tokyo may cause new worries among Southeast Asian countries.

PRC SEEN TO HAVE ADVANTAGE IN RELATIONS WITH JAPAN

LD201533Y Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 42, 13 Oct 78 pp 10-11 LD

[M. Chernousov article: "Japan and China: 'Kan Pai' or 'Kan Pei'?"]

[Text] Some 2 months after the cries "Kan Pei" (in Chinese) and "Kan Pai" (in Japanese)--meaning "drink to the Bottom"--were heard in Peking at the signing of the Sino-Japanese "Peace and Friendship" Treaty, new festivities are imminent. This time in Tokyo, where a Chinese delegation headed by State Council Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping will go to exchange ratification documents. The witnesses of the ceremony to be held at the end of October will have every opportunity to hear which resounds more loudly--"Kan Pei" or "Kan Pai".

In August, when the treaty was signed, the leaders of the two countries exchanged messages. The treaty, Japanese Prime Minister T. Fukuda wrote, is "an enormous contribution to the cause of the conservation of peace and stability in Asia, the Pacific and the rest of the world." Tokyo asserts just as categorically that the treaty is not aimed against the Soviet Union.

But another opinion also exists on this score. "It is no secret to anyone," the Tokyo daily YOMIURI writes, "that the aim of the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese Peace and Friendship Treaty is China's link to the Japanese-U.S. security treaty in order to oppose the Soviet Union. And however Japan may try to explain that the treaty which has been concluded is not aimed against the Soviet Union, this explanation will never be accepted."

The thesis of the "conservation of peace and stability" is just as unconvincing on T. Fukuda's lips. What stability can there be if immediately after the signing of the treaty Chang Ts'ai-ch'ien, deputy chief of staff of the Chinese Army, visited Tokyo? If important Japanese military specialists have begun to visit Peking frequently? If China supports the consolidation of the Japanese-U.S. "security treaty"? If, while calling for "an alliance between China and Japan against the common threat," Teng Hsiao-ping states: "We agree that Japan is building its Self-Defense Forces"? (It was evidently no accident that the newspaper ASAHI wrote that there is a direct connection between the Sino-Japanese "Peace and Friendship" Treaty and active discussion of the question of expanding the powers of the Self-Defense Forces in the event of "emergency circumstances.") If, finally, China is openly fuelling Japanese territorial claims against the Soviet Union?

Peking's highly persistent attempts to acquire Japanese arms cannot fail to put us on our guard either. These requests are being favorably received. "So far," Britain's THE GUARDIAN attests, "Japanese officials have resisted pressure from influential business circles demanding the lifting of the ban on the arms trade. But... it will be no surprise if in the foreseeable future Japan changes this policy.

Who knows better than Peking what it is seeking and where it intends to direct the Sino-Japanese treaty? "Although the Chinese leader has denied that China is seeking military cooperation with Japan, he has virtually appealed to Japan for just that," a New York TIMES correspondent wrote on 11 September of Teng Hsiao-ping's talk with Japanese journalists. "If Japan redoubles its defense efforts," he said, "China and Japan will be able to act 'hand in hand' or 'march in step.'"

"Hand in hand" or "in step"--it is not that important. What is involved is not words but political orientation. A week later another PRC State Council deputy premier, Li Hsien-Nien, reported to members of the Japanese delegation China's desire to conclude one more "peace and friendship" treaty--with the United States this time. "The impression is created," Japan's MAINICHI DAILY NEWS wrote, "that China is fully determined to activate its efforts aimed at organizing an international anti-Soviet front." Peking's aims are clear. But what is the attitude displayed toward these aims by its partners in the recently concluded of planned treaties?

Tokyo likes to refer to the "policy of equal distances." But the distance separating Japan and China is now being dangerously reduced. Peking can already see itself on the capitalist bridge of the "U.S. aircraft carrier" as the Land of the Rising Sun is sometimes called.

By signing the treaty Tokyo hoped that China would easily become a large market for its industrial output and a source of raw material. It was hoping to rapidly extend its "economic hegemony" in Southeast Asia to China. But.... "after a brief period of noisy delight, the Japanese are sharply moderating their enthusiasm at the prospects of cooperation with China that they had after signing the Sino-Japanese treaty" (the New York TIMES). "Representatives of Japanese economic circles have reported a certain disappointment in Japan at the rates of development of cooperation in the sphere of prospecting and developing oil fields in China" (REUTER). People in Tokyo joke that the most real export from China to Japan is the constant flow of narcotics passing through Hong Kong and Macao. But joking aside, will China, provided with U.S., Western European and Japanese equipment and technology, not become Japan's competitor in the Pacific?

The toasts "Kan Pei" and "Kan Pai" will soon be heard again. It seems that "Kan Pei" will respond more loudly.

SOVIET-CHINESE FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY MEETING HELD

LD140700Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0205 GMT 14 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The Union of Soviet Friendship Societies and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society have held a soiree in Moscow in the house of friendship with peoples of foreign countries.

The soiree was devoted to the 90th anniversary of the birth of Tan Chiao, the first propagandist of scientific communism in China, one of the founders of China's Communist Party and a sincere friend of our country.

REPORTAGE ON GERMAN COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS IN MANNHEIM

Congress Opens

LD201056Y Moscow TASS in English 1030 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Mannheim, October 20, TASS--The Mannheim congress of the German Communist Party opened here today. It is attended by more than 800 delegates--workers, office employees, progressive intellectuals and students.

Addressing the congress, Vice Chairman of the GCP Hermann Gautier greeted the representatives of more than 50 communist and workers' parties and of national-liberation movements.

On the agenda of the congress is a report by the GCP board, discussion and adoption of the party programme and election of its guiding bodies.

The GCP Chairman Herbert Mies delivered the report of the board "For a Turn to Democratic and Social Progress--Peace, Freedom, Socialism."

Mies Addresses Congress

LD201410Y Moscow TASS in English 1229 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Mannheim, October 20, TASS--TASS special correspondents Aleksey Grigoryev and Anatoliy Tyupayev write:

The Mannheim congress of the German Communist Party opened here today. It is attended by more than 600 delegates. Over fifty communist and workers' parties and national-liberation movements have sent their representatives to the congress.

The congress delegates will discuss a report of the party's board and a report of the Central Auditing Commission. They will adopt a programme of the GCP and also elect the party's guiding bodies.

The board's report "For a Turn to Democratic and Social Progress--Peace, Freedom, Socialism" was made at the congress by the GCP Chairman Herbert Mies. He stressed that the period since the party's Bonn congress was a time of acute clashes between forces of progress and reaction. The Mannheim congress, Herbert Mies said, acquires special importance because it will adopt the party programme. The programme is a result of the creative application of the teaching of Marx, Engels and Lenin in the solution of the main questions of our time in the concrete conditions of the FRG.

Touching on the international situation, Herbert Mies stressed that the question of war and peace remains the decisive one for the whole of mankind. But for the FRG it is of special significance. Those who think that our country can somehow benefit from the arms race and the policy of confrontation is making a most dangerous mistake, the speaker said.

Struggle against all actions hostile to peace and detente, support for all steps by other parties and the Federal Government directed at furthering detente was and remains the political line of the GCP.

The official visit to the FRG last spring by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev was an important milestone on the road to good relations with the Soviet Union, he went on. We welcomed that visit and today we would like to thank Leonid Brezhnev from this rostrum for making a valuable contribution by his visit to the cause of developing relations between our peoples and strengthening peace in Europe.

It was exactly during that visit that everyone could again see for himself that the USSR is interested in an all-round development of relations with our country, that it honestly strives for cooperation with the FRG in the name of strengthening detente.

The GCP chairman noted further that the process of detente is now opposed by the tendency towards intensifying the arms race and fanning up tension, that is promoted by extremely aggressive imperialist circles. This tendency is seen with particular clarity in the activities of NATO, becoming ever more obvious is NATO's plot with the Maoist leadership in Peking, which has openly teamed up with the more reactionary forces of imperialism. The great power and chauvinistic nature of Peking's policy is particularly evident in its aggressive actions against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Herbert Mies expressed solidarity with the heroic Vietnamese people, with the fraternal Communist Party of Vietnam. He stressed that only adventurers can fall for illusions that the anti-Soviet axis with Peking might bring the FRG any benefits.

It is more pressing now than ever before to demand the supplementing of political detente with military detente, to actively come out for disarmament, the report says.

Speaking of the main tasks facing the peaceloving forces, the speaker noted also the struggle against plans to manufacture the neutron bomb in the United States and to arm the NATO bloc with it.

Speaking of the domestic situation in the FRG, Herbert Mies said that the struggle for the right to work and education is a vitally important question for working people. The GCP's firm alliance with the world of socialism, with the workers' movement in other capitalist countries and with the national liberation movement is a considerable factor of our strength, he said. Proletarian internationalism is a substantial earnest of the strength of communists and the core of their world outlook. The might of the world communist movement is growing and growing is the awareness that the cooperation of all revolutionary and democratic forces has never been more important in the struggle for the interests of the peoples than now, stated the GCP chairman in conclusion.

Zimyanin Addresses Congress

LD201840Y Moscow TASS in English 1742 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Mannheim, October 20, TASS--The Soviet Union will continue to make a worthy contribution to the struggle for stopping the arms race, for strengthening peace and the security of the peoples, said Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The leader of the delegation of Soviet communists was speaking here today at the congress of the German Communist Party.

The relaxation of international tension, he said, has become a dominant trend. "At the same time one cannot fail to see the fierce hostility with which the hard-headed imperialist circles, the forces of reaction and aggression have received the good changes in international relations. They are engaged in unceasing subversive activity against socialism, against peace and friendship between the peoples, aggravating in every way the international situation. The present leaders of China who are pursuing a great-power chauvinistic, expansionist policy, are acting against peace and socialism, in collusion with the most reactionary, aggressive imperialist circles".

"The dangerousness of machinations by the forces of imperialism, reaction and aggression must not be underestimated," said the leader of the CPSU delegation.

"Imperialism, especially the NATO bloc, has launched an arms race which has assumed monstrous proportions today. Plans are being made for the manufacture of neutron weapons and other means of mass annihilation of people. Thus, a situation is being created under which a war, should it break out, would put life on earth at stake".

"Subversive actions by imperialism against the relaxation of international tension are accompanied with its increased pressure on the communist movement," he went on. The antipeople character of the ideology and policy of anti-communism is now more dangerous than ever before, Zimyanin said. "Whatever arguments are used for struggle against communism, this is essentially a question of covering up the exploiters' onslaught against the advanced sections of the working class which are completely dedicated to the ideas of peace and the freedom of the peoples. Anti-communism today paves the way, as it has always done, for a policy of war, a policy of terror and violence against the peoples".

"There exist certain forces--and they sometimes penetrate also into the ranks of the working class movement--which are trying to call in question the need for fraternal ties between the communists of the socialist countries and the communists of capitalist countries," Zimyanin said. "Contrary to obvious facts, they make it appear as if the interests of these big sections of the communist movement almost come into collision."

But all the course of history clearly shows that "fraternal interaction of the communists of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the communists of capitalist countries meets the national interests of these countries and peoples as well as the internationalist interests of the entire international working class movement."

The Soviet Union, and the CPSU, said the leader of the CPSU delegation, are prepared to cooperate with all political forces in the struggle for disarmament. "It is in this spirit that we approched the Socialist International in April this year. We are prepared to cooperate with it on questions of struggle for the relaxation of the international tension and for disarmament and we repeat this once more."

Further on Zimyanin Speech

LD202008Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Mannheim, October 20, TASS--The Soviet Union is coming to the end of the year 1978, the third year of the five-year plan, with positive results, as it did in the first two years. The Soviet industry is overfulfilling the plan. In agriculture, things are also going well this year. A good harvest has been taken in despite unfavorable weather conditions. This was said here by Mikhail Zimyanin, the leader of the CPSU delegation and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the congress of the German Communist Party.

"The implementation of the economic development plans enables us to make further steps forward in the social field," he said. "As before, full employment is assured in our country. In view of scientific and technological progress, we are training and retraining workers on a mass scale. Over the past year alone, about 34 million people had learned new trades or raised their skill."

"Our work to improve working conditions and protect the environment is assuming an increasingly large scale," Zimyanin went on. "Billions of roubles are being allocated for these purposes and we can say that such industrial cities as Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev and many others now have better conditions than any West European industrial city of a similar size."

The incomes of the working people are rising. This year they will increase approximately by 3.5 percent. About 10 million people this year, just as in the previous years, will move to new flats or will have their housing conditions otherwise improved."

The public discussion and adoption of the new Constitution of the USSR in 1977 was a major political event in the life of our homeland. The new Constitution has recorded the historic social and political gains of our society, genuine rule of the people, socialist humanism and the fact that the USSR is a socialist state of the whole people. The principles and provisions of the Constitution are now being translated into life, the Soviet legislation is being developed on its basis and citizens are brought in to cooperate on an increasingly large scale in governing the country at all levels--from the Supreme Soviet of the USSR to every enterprise, every collective farm," Zimyanin said.

Mies Re-Elected Chairman

LD220952Y Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Mannheim, October 22, TASS--Herbert Mies was re-elected chairman of the German Communist Party at its congress held here. Hermann Gruttier was elected deputy chairman. The congress also elected a board of the German Communist Party and a Central Auditing Commission.

Congress Ends

LD221807Y Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Mannheim, October 22, TASS--TASS special correspondents Aleksey Grigoryev and Anatoliy Tyupayev reports:

The German Communist Party's congress ended here today after discussing the work of the party and its organs, the problems of struggles by the working class in defence of its rights, the further vital tasks of the West German communists.

The congress demonstrated the growing international prestige of the GCP: It was attended by representatives of 54 communist and workers' parties and of national liberation movements.

Delegates adopted a GCP program which concretely and clearly outlines its goals and tasks as a revolutionary party of the working class.

The party's program, the board's progress report to the congress, the speeches by delegates representing the workers of the Ruhr, Hamburg, Stuttgart, the Saar and other industrial centres provide answers to topical questions facing today the GCP both in the sphere of foreign and in domestic policy.

Delegates noted the importance of establishing and further developing goodneighbourhood and reciprocally advantageous cooperation between the FRG and socialist countries, they pledged solidarity with the peoples struggling for national independence, against imperialist exploitation.

The highest forum of the West German communists resolutely rebuffed the policy of the Peking leadership which is hostile to the interests of the world communist and working-class movements.

A resolution adopted by the delegates strongly condemned the plans to produce the neutron bomb in the U.S. and deploy it in Western Europe. The congress demanded a ban on neutron weapons.

The GCP congress underlined that FRG communists will consistently carry on the struggle for banning all kinds of mass annihilation weapons, for an end to the arms race, for ensuring peace and security of nations.

Other resolutions are devoted to the struggle for democratic rights, against bans on professions, against all manifestations of neo-Nazism.

Congress expressed grave concern over the plight of the wide sections of the youth, noting that the struggle for the right to work and to education is now assuming the highest importance for the younger generation.

Herbert Mies has been re-elected chairman of the GCP. Also elected was the board and the Central Auditing Commission.

In his concluding speech Herbert Mies noted that the program adopted by the congress illuminated for the working class and working people in general the roads and goals in the struggle for peace, freedom and progress.

The success of the Mannheim congress, he stressed, is the desert of the whole party, the result of the GCP membership's close ties with working people, and their active participation in the social and political battles of our time.

Later in the day a plenary session of the GCP board was held in Mannheim which elected the Presidium of the party's board as follows: Herbert Mies, Hermann Gautier, Kurt Bachmann, Kurt Fritsch, Kurt Erlebach, Martha Buschmann, and others.

FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SETS UP DISARMAMENT GROUP

LD211030Y Moscow TASS in English 0927 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Paris, October 21, TASS--A parliamentary group for the study of disarmament problems has been established at the National Assembly of France. It includes representatives of the ruling parties--the Union for French Democracy and the Association in Support of the Republic as well as the communist and socialist parties. The group has set itself the aim of taking part in the discussions of disarmament problems and of establishing contacts with the UN and the disarmament commission.

NEW BELGIAN PRIME MINISTER COMMENTS ON GOVERNMENT'S TASKS

LD202024Y Moscow TASS in English 1950 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Brussels, October 20,TASS--The new government of Belgium regards as its main tasks the preparation of a state constitutional reform, the holding of pre-term elections to the national parliament, the taking of measures to organize elections to the so-called "European Parliament," the taking of urgent steps to improve the economic and social situation in the country. This was stated here today by Paul Vanden Boeynants, head of the new Belgian Government.

Speaking at a press conference immediately after the swearing in of the members of the government, Paul Vanden Boeynants noted that the country could no longer avoid pre-term parliamentary elections. His government, he said, will try to prepare these elections within the shortest time limits. According to Vanden Boeynants, he regarded as his main achievement in overcoming the political crisis the fact that he was able to avoid a situation in which the country would arrive at the pre-term parliamentary elections without a plenipotentiary government, without an adopted constitutional reform law. The prime minister said that the draft of the constitutional reform would be put to a vote in the parliament within the coming two months.

NATO NAVAL EXERCISES BEGIN IN EAST MEDITERRANEAN

LD212334Y Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The NATO naval exercises codenamed Deterrent Force have begun in the eastern Mediterranean. Warships from the United States, Britain, Turkey and Italy will be taking part in these 1 month exercises, which are merely a part of the many exercises organized in Western European countries in NATO's northern and southern (?zones). To judge from the noise accompanying them and the statements issued by heads of the bloc, the North Atlantic manifestations are a sort of military demonstration and have nothing in common with the policy of detente proclaimed by the Helsinki conference for security in Europe.

SPAIN'S SUAREZ: NATO MEMBERSHIP NOT 'URGENT NOR IMMEDIATE'

LD201551Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Chernyshev report: "'No Urgency'"]

[Text] Madrid, 16 October--Alberto Ballarin Marcial, chairman of the Spanish Parliament Senate Defense Committee and a senator from the ruling Union of the Democratic Center [UCD], who is visiting Washington, stated in talks with U.S. officials that in his opinion it would be desirable to examine, "in a single package," the problems of Spain's entry into NATO, integration with the Common Market and solution of the Gibraltar question.

This statement by one of the outstanding figures of the government party most directly linked with Spain's military policy has bewildered the country's political circles. The point is that official government figures and UCD leaders have frequently voiced the idea that Spain does not intend to link its entry to the Common Market with compulsory membership in NATO.

In an extensive interview with the newspaper EL PAIS published yesterday, Adolfo Suarez, chairman of the Spanish Government, stated that Spain's entry into NATO is not a question which "one party can resolve by its will, whatever majority it may have in parliament." "Further debates are needed," he noted, "and these will not take place in the near future. The problem of entry into NATO is neither urgent nor immediate."

Suarez noted that Spain intends to serve as a bridge between the developed and developing states and to defend the Latin American countries' interests in the Common Market. The chairman of the Spanish Government also stated that Spanish-USSR relations would soon be considerably galvanized.

ITALIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN MOSCOW ON VISIT

LD201453Y Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Oct 78 p 3 LD

[Unattributed report: "Delegation From Italy"]

[Text] On the invitation of Army Gen I.G. Pavlovskiy, USSR deputy defense minister and commander in chief of ground forces, an Italian military delegation headed by Corps Gen N. Chiari, first deputy chief of staff of ground forces, arrived in Moscow on 16 October on an official visit.

The delegation was met at Sheremetyevo Airport by Col Gen V.Z. Yakushin, chief of staff and first deputy commander in chief of ground forces, Col Gen of Tank Troops D.A. Dragunskiy and other Soviet generals and officers. Among the welcoming party were G. Franchetti Pardo, Italian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, and Brig Gen G. Baldi, defense and army attache.

PRAVDA EDITOR ON ITALIAN JOURNALIST'S VISA DENIAL

LD191922Y Moscow TASS in English 1855 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 19, TASS--A TASS correspondent asked Viktor Afanasyev, editor-in-chief of the newspaper PRAVDA and president of the board of the USSR Journalists' Union: "You know of course the Italian press is now conducting a noisy campaign because Sandro Scabello, a correspondent of the newspaper CARRIERE DELLA SERA was denied an entry visa to the Soviet Union. What can you say about this?"

V. Afanasyev: I know, of course, about this campaign which has an anti-Soviet slant. Moreover, the PRAVDA journalists have received a letter from the CORRIERE DELA SERA editorial committee urging them "to express their solidarity" with the Italian journalist who was denied an entry visa and to hold a meeting "to discuss problems concerning the free circulation of people and ideas, provided for by the Helsinki accords."

A similar appeal was addressed by the National Press Federation of Italy to the USSR Journalists' Union.

I should say that neither the PRAVDA journalists nor the USSR Journalists' Union can "express their solidarity" with their Italian colleague. It is known that the question of granting or denying an entry visa is the business of appropriate state bodies and not of journalists. Thus, three years ago, Italy refused entry visas to TASS correspondent Yermakov, last year to PRAVDA's correspondent Dorofeyev and this year to TASS correspondent Serebrennikov. No reasons were given in any of these refusals to grant visas (and the list of such cases could be continued).

Incidentally, we saw no signs of "solidarity" with the Soviet journalists on the part of CORRIERE DELLA SERA or the National Press Federation. Nor did the Italian journalists recall the Helsinki accords, apparently thinking that observation of these accords concerns only the Soviet side, and by no means the Italian side.

To get back to Scabello, the Italian Foreign Ministry was notified as far back as September 15 that competent Soviet organs consider his candidature unacceptable. The director of CORRIERE DELLA SERA, Di Bella, was also notified about this and he promised to select another candidate. Therefore, one cannot but wonder at the noise made in Italy over this matter.

As to a meeting of Soviet and Italian journalists on the questions of "free circulation of people and ideas," it should be said that the denial of an entry visa to Scabello can be no reason for calling such a meeting since it has a very remote relation to the Helsinki accords. It would be recalled that the question of visas for correspondents under these accords is decided by the agreement of the sides concerned. Such agreement (to select another candidature) was reached but the Italian side evidently did not live up to it. If we are to speak in earnest of violations of the Helsinki accords, this is done systematically by CORRIERE DELLA SERA correspondents in Moscow who cover life in the Soviet Union tendentiously, from anti-Soviet positions, and thus sow distrust between our peoples.

And it is a duty of journalists--and this is recorded in the Helsinki accords--to promote in every way friendship, mutual understanding and cooperation among the peoples. Soviet journalists are faithfully discharging this duty. They have profound respect for the Italian people, a people who have made a tremendous contribution to the world civilization.

EEC MEETING ON MONETARY ISSUES PRODUCES NOTHING

LD202314Y Moscow in Italian to Italy 1730 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The recent conference of EEC ministers in Luxembourg which discussed the plans to set up a European monetary system produced nothing. Our commentator, Viktor Shlenov, writes in this connection:

This is not the first attempt by the Common Market countries' leaders to order the monetary situation of Western European countries. But, from time to time, a monetary fever shakes England, Italy, France and other European countries. Inflation doesn't slacken off, and therefore prices of food products, industrial products, services and of housing constantly rise.

The EEC countries' governments attempt to do something, but this is to the detriment of the workers. They reduce the production rate and they freeze wages. The main cause of the Western European countries' monetary difficulties is the invasion of the U.S. dollar. For many years now, the United States has been flooding Western Europe with devalued dollars and they don't want to do anything to strengthen their money. Why not? Because the lower the exchange rate of the dollar, the lower the prices of U.S. goods exported overseas, and the U.S. monopolies have greater success in competing with those of Western Europe. The invasion of devalued dollars damages foreign trade, and increases the EEC-U.S. trade deficit which already reaches $7 or $8 billion.

According to the Western press, the EEC countries intend to set up a united front against the United States, and to ask for decisive measures to rectify the dollar's weakness.

But it is difficult to believe that they will succeed in this. As the Luxembourg conference has shown, the EEC countries cannot even reach agreement among themselves. Some of them mistrust the new West German plan. England and Italy fear that the strengthening of the West German mark will not only not help them out of the monetary morass, but will undermine British sterling and the Italian lira. A few days ago, the English GUARDIAN wrote that the new plan abounds with explosive political problems. For example, won't the whole system be transformed into a monetary colony of the West German mark? Will this favor or hinder more rapid economic development?

STOBBE'S ELECTION AS BUNDESRAT PRESIDENT CRITICIZED

LD222342Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in German 1830 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Both the government and opposition in Bonn habitually perform a strange ritual. Whenever West Berlin affairs are mentioned, they declare that West Berlin is a cornerstone of detente and a test of willingness to cooperate.

But does Bonn observe this formula and is it doing all it can in order not to inflame political passions on the subject of West Berlin? The facts show that this is far from the case.

Indeed, it embarks on infringing the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin, which is the chief instrument for maintaining a normal, quiet situation around the city. A recent case in point is the election of the governing mayor of West Berlin, Dietrich Stobbe, as Bundesrat president. This [words indistinct] step is directly at variance with the cardinal principle of the agreement: That the Western sectors of Berlin are not a constituent part of the FRG and cannot be governed by it. The election of the West Berlin government head as Bundesrat president is an attempt to arbitrarily effect the [words indistinct] integration of West Berlin with the structure of the FRG. Its full extent is shown by the fact that the governing mayor can administer the affairs not only on the Bundesrat but of the FRG as a whole, whenever its president is on holiday or traveling abroad. Can you think of a closer fusion of the FRG's and West Berlin's state authorities?

Another no less important circumstance is conspicuous. Stobbe was elected by rotation of the lander chiefs. It means that Bonn considers West Berlin to be one of the federal states, although under the quadripartite agreement West Berlin cannot be a land or any other constituent part of the FRG. In support of these unlawful acts, it is argued that there is no infringement of the agreement, you see, since governing mayors had been elected Bundesrat presidents before it was signed, and that the agreement had not abrogated these facts. In brief, the principle invoked is: What has been will be.

Such a political philosophy is fundamentally wrong. The argument adduced is unsound and will not bear scrutiny. First, if such cases did occur, they bore an unlawful character and ran counter to the city's special status.

Second, the quadripartite agreement clearly formulated the principle that West Berlin does not belong and is not subordinate to the FRG. If the Federal Government and the city senate profess their faithful adherence to the agreement, it is their clear duty to conform to the agreement in their acts and to forswear all acts inconsistent with it. That surely is the [word indistinct] paramount injunction of international law and, indeed, a home truth.

The arguments advanced by Bonn and the senate, to the effect that the governing mayor had been elected Bundesrat president in the process of maintaining the ties (verbindunger) between the FRG and West Berlin as permitted by the quadripartite agreement, are of no avail. Such arugments are entirely beside the point. For under the quadripartite agreement, these ties can be developed, taking into account that the western sectors of Berlin are not a constitutent part of the FRG. West Berlin's ties with the FRG must be viewed in the light of this fundamental provision of the agreement.

As a signatory of the quadripartite agreement, the Soviet Union will not remain indifferent to these violations of the agreement. Those who flout the agreement and fail to observe it must bear the responsibility and are accountable for all consequences that flow from their actions. If the Federal Government truly desires that detente should not bypass West Berlin, it must refrain from steps which could complicate the situation and create tensions in the area. That calls especially for strict and rigorous implementation of the quadripartite agreement on West Berlin.

TALKS BETWEEN BOUMEDIENE, SOVIET LEADERS REVIEWED

LD212226Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Andrey Nikolayev commentary: "Toward the Consolidation of Soviet-Arab Cooperation"]

[Exerpts] Periodic meetings and contacts between Soviet and Algerian leaders have become a good tradition in our bilateral relations. These meetings and contacts are of special importance because they are occasions to work out major trends for expanding all aspects of Soviet-Algerian relations.

As is known, President Houari Boumediene of Algeria, president of the Algerian Council of the Revolution, paid a working visit to Moscow last January. The visit enabled Soviet and Algerian leaders to look into international issues [words indistinct], and bilateral cooperation. The two sides then agreed to hold cordial periodic meetings, and to pursue contacts between them, which resulted in the current cordial working visit of President Houari Boumediene to the Soviet Union.

The USSR and Algerian political lines help rapprochement between the two peoples and aid in consolidating genuine cooperation between them, in the spirit of mutual respect and based on mutual interest.

The bilateral relations are bound to further develop in future, given the community of views on many questions. Both sides have once again reaffirmed this community of positions during the Algerian president's visit to the Soviet Union.

During his meetings with Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman, and with Aleksey Kosygin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Soviet premier, held in an atmosphere of cordiality, friendship and complete understanding, there has been a detailed and fruitful exchange of views on current, international issues. Questions concerning further consolidation of bilateral friendship and cooperation were also examined.

It was quite natural that in discussing the international situation major interest was attached to the Middle East situation which has resulted from the separate deals and Egyptian leadership's surrender policy. In the Soviet-Algerian joint communique that followed the visit, it was stressed that both sides firmly denounced this policy, which does serious damage to the Arab peoples' struggle for strengthening their national independence and social progress.

Both sides also emphasized that the Camp David collusion between Israel and Egypt, with U.S. active participation, runs counter to the Arab peoples' interests, considerably obstructs the achievements of a Middle East settlement, and leads to a fresh increase in Middle East tension.

The Soviet Union shows solidarity with the Arab countries and peoples that reject the deal concluded at Camp David. The occasion of Boumediene's visit, there is high appreciation of the results of the recent of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation Conference in Damascus, which has considerably contributed to the cause of cohesion among all the forces channeled against the surrender line in Middle East affairs.

Deep appreciation is also accorded to Algeria's important role in the struggle to strengthen the unity of action of the progressive Arab forces, on an anti-imperialist basis.

The Soviet leaders once more expressed the invariable USSR solidarity with the Arab peoples struggling to eliminate the sequels of the Israeli aggression. The Soviet Union and Algeria are convinced that a just and lasting peace can be established in the Middle East only on the basis of complete and unconditional liberation of all the Arab territories occupied in 1967, and the establishment of the Arab Palestinian people's national rights, including the right to their own independent state. [passage indistinct]

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR MUHAMMAD ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

ID212128Y Moscow TASS in English 1750 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kuwait, October 21, TASS--Our relations with the Soviet Union continue developing and strengthening and this is natural and legitimate, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said in an interview with the newspaper AS-SIYASAH.

He stressed that the Soviet Union was always firmly on the side of Arabs and continues siding with them in their struggle against Israel's aggression, for their national rights. The United States holds a different stand, the South Yemeni leader said: It openly supports enemies of Arab peoples.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad pointed to the clear and precise character of the foreign policy of the Yemen Socialist Party that was recently formed. We are not hostile to anyone and we wish stability and tranquility to reign in the region. This can be achieved through establishing such relations among countries of the region that are based on mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. We stressed many times that rejecting interference in its internal affairs, the Democratic Yemen respects sovereignty and independence of other peoples.

CPSU CC CONGRATULATES ISRAELI COMMUNIST ON BIRTHDAY

ID222220Y Moscow TASS in English 2106 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 23, TASS--The Central Committee of the CPSU has congratulated Meir Vilner, a prominent leader of the communist and working class movement, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Israel, on his sixtieth birthday.

"The communists and all Soviet people know you well as a sincere friend of the CPSU and the Soviet state, a consistent internationalist, a tireless fighter for the real interests of the working people of your country. Against the policy of aggression and the racist practices of the Zionist top leaders, for a peaceful, just and cardinal settlement of the Middle-East conflict, for friendship among the peoples," says the CPSU Central Committee's telegram.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded Meir Vilner the Friendship of the Peoples Order in recognition of his services in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, his great contribution to strengthening friendship and his active work in the course of many years in the name of friendship among the peoples and on the occasion of his birthday.

USSR 'COMPLETELY UNDERSTANDS' ARAB REACTION TO CAMP DAVID

LD202046Y Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1700 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Aleksandr Tomoshkin commentary: "A Natural Phenomenon in Arab-Soviet Relations"]

[Text] In the last 2 weeks, three Arab leaders visited Moscow: President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria, Algerian President Houari Boumediene and Jordanian Crown Prince Hasan ibn Talal. During the Arab leaders meetings, talks with Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin, the two Soviet leaders, they unhesitatingly confirmed the great importance of developing and consolidating friendly Soviet-Arab relations and all-round Arab-Soviet cooperation.

In this context, I would particularly like to point to the following fact: The Arab leaders confirmed the importance of consolidating friendship between their countries and the Soviet Union, their natural ally, since this responds to the interests of guaranteeing the Arab countries independence and security and the development of their national economy and culture.

At the same time, the Syrian, Algerian and USSR leaders expressed their firm readiness to proceed with confrontation of any attempt to deal a blow to Arab-Soviet friendship. The number of Arab countries that express the goal of establishing the closest friendly relations with the USSR and of cooperating with it at all levels on the basis of complete equality and mutual benefit is growing every day.

This is a natural and inevitable phenomenon. Soviet-Arab relations have a glorious history, embodied by the Nile and the Euphrates dams and the many other huge installations, which constitute a solid base for developing the modern sectors of the Arab national economy. Mention must be made of Soviet-Arab military cooperation, the effectiveness of which was demonstrated and confirmed during the October 1973 war. The Arabs have all moral, political and material justifications for considering the USSR their loyal ally and friend in their defenseof freedom and national independence against enemy attacks and the neocolonialist ambitions of the forces of imperialism, Zionism and reaction. The latter know very well the importance of friendly Soviet-Arab relations and Soviet-Arab cooperation, which hinder the accomplishment of their anti-Arab plans. This causes the imperialists and Zionists to try to direct their major blow today, as in the past, at Soviet-Arab cooperation, so as to weaken it and then hit at it.

Egypt's example of Egypt proves that when the Arabs enemies achieve their wishes, the initial and biggest losers are the Arab peoples, their interests and national rights. Isn't it true that the dangerous weakness of Egypt's current positions in the Arab world and elsewhere is explained by the fact that this country's leadership has completely diverted its policy toward the United States and other Western capitalist countries at the expense of Soviet-Egyptian and Egyptian-Arab relations? Let us remember how many times the imperialists and Zionists have tried recently to eliminate revolutionary and free Egypt though each time the Egyptian people came out of the most difficult experience with honor and dignity, relying on huge Soviet aid and support. And here we are today, regrettably, seeing a different situation.

What distinguishes the pioneering Arab countries are distinguished by their growing inclination to develop all-round friendly relations with the USSR. The value of these relations and the extent to which they are needed by the Arabs in those countries is not doubted. Egypt's regrettable situation today must force even those Arab quarters which, under the pressure of their class interests and the influence of anti-Soviet propaganda, ignore the issue of establishing normal and mutually beneficial relations with the USSR to think seriously about establishing such relations.

Such serious thinking characterizes our present time, when the majority of Arabs condemn Cairo's separate policy and adopted quick measures to actively confront the serious consequences to the just Arab cause resulting from the Egyptian president's capitulation and defeatism. This comes at a time when the USSR completely understands the Arab reaction to the Camp David deal.

FURTHER COMMENT ON WASHINGTON EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI TALKS

Exude 'Smell of Oil'

LD201444Y Moscow TASS in English 1205 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 20, TASS--TASS commentator Sergey Stolitskiy writes:

The smell of oil is exuded by the separate Egyptian-Israeli deal that is being hammered out these days in the American capital with the active participation of the United States. As reported by the Washington POST, the talks in Blair House involve among other questions the "final drafting of conditions" for the operation of oil fields in the Sinai Peninsula, that is still occupied by Israel. The Washington POST writes that bargaining over the Sinai oil had started already in Camp David where official Washington representatives, acting in the interests of "Standard Oil Company of Indiana", "Superior Oil Company of Houston" and several other American oil monopolies, stubbornly demanded concessions from Cairo in this issue. And the results? It is reported by the British FINANCIAL TIMES: Egypt has agreed to give American oil companies the right to operate oil fields in the Sinai.

So the U.S. oil monopolies which, as is known, for each dollar invested in the extraction of Middle East oil get a profit ten times greater than at home, have achieved their aim. But what about Israel? It, too, stands to gain. The Western press reports that Egypt has "agreed in principle" in the future to supply Israel with oil from Sinai deposits. This step by Cairo makes the aggressor less vulnerable to the oil boycott, a weapon that many oil-exporting countries used with success during the Arab-Israeli war of 1973.

And who has lost? Egypt. By making the deal with the United States and Israel it becomes even more dependent on its Camp David partners.

Difficulties Termed 'Political Show'

LD211518Y Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

["Manoeuvres Around Separate Bargaining"--TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, October 21, TASS--Another political show has been staged at the negotiations held here between Egypt and Israel. It was announced that the negotiations are interrupted and that the Israeli delegation will fly to Tel Aviv today for "consultations" with its government. The American press is presenting such a development of events as a "crisis" which nearly brings into question the very possibility of concluding a separate treaty between Cairo and Tel Aviv. Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan said he would propose to hold yet another meeting between the leaders of the United States, Israel and Egypt similar to the one in Camp David.

The local political observers take a rather sceptical attitude towards the attempts to dramatize the course of the negotiations in Washington.

They think that all this show has been conceived in order to artificially create an impression of difficulties allegedly encountered by the participants in the separate bargaining and to camouflage the capitulatory posture by Cairo which readily makes fresh concessions under the pressure of Washington and Tel Aviv.

It is recalled here that during the eleven months which elapsed since the beginning of the notorious "initiative" of As-Sadat, each time the talk about "difficulties" and "differences" was followed by new drastic concessions by the Egyptian regime at the expense of the interests of the Arab nations. Such among others, has been the case at the recent talks at Camp David which ended in a shameful capitulation on the part of As-Sadat.

All the arguments adduced by Egypt to the effect that the conclusion of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty must be linked to the settlement of the problem of the future for the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, aim at reviving the hope among those Arab nations which in the opinion of Western press are hesitating with regard to the Egyptian-Israeli separate talks, and persuading them to take part in the negotiations. A first country at issue is Jordan which is currently being pressured by the United States especially strongly and openly.

It is no coincidence that the show is put up in Washington around the so-called "recalcitrance" of Cairo on the eve of the convening of the Baghdad meeting of heads of state and government of Arab countries, which is called upon to consolidate the Arabs in their struggle against the capitulatory variants of a Middle-East "settlement" and to elaborate a common stand with regard to the sell-out policy pursued by As-Sadat.

The real value of the show with the "interruption" of the negotiations has been shown by the UPI news agency which points out that progress with regard to the details of the separate peace treaty is being achieved rapidly and easily. Now, the Israeli draft treaty in which informed sources perceive stronger pressure on Egypt to make new concessions to Israel. The opinion is that additional deliveries of U.S. weapons to Cairo may be a kind of reward for the concessions expected from it. Referring to Pentagon sources, the UPI points out that Egypt is now negotiating with the United States supplies to it of 800 armoured vehicles as well as tanks and other U.S. military materiel.

GAZA STRIP ARABS MEET TO PROTEST ISRAELI OCCUPATION

LD211334Y Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

["Separate Collusion Rejected"--TASS headline]

[Text] Beirut, October 21, TASS--People in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories are protesting against Tel Aviv's expansionist policy and attempts by imperialism and reaction to impose a capitulatory version of a Middle-East settlement on the Arab peoples.

A mass demonstration of Arabs was held in the Gaza Strip yesterday. Members of the Palestinian public and students expressed their solidarity with the population of the occupied Western Bank of the River Jordan who rejected the results of the Camp David separate collusion. They sharply criticized the Israeli project for so called "administrative self government" which actually legalizes the Israeli occupation of the Western Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Speaking at the meeting Gaza mayor R. al-Shawa stressed that the Camp David agreements do not accord with the aspirations of the Arab people of Palestine and ignore the vital interests of all the Arab peoples. He reaffirmed that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East can be established only on the basis of total and unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the occupied territories.

The demonstrators expressed their determination to carry forward their fight for the restoration of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self determination and the establishment of their own state. Israeli police made many arrests.

ISRAELIS REMOVE ARAB MAYOR ON 'ABSURD CHARGE'

LD201616Y Moscow TASS in English 1310 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, October 20, TASS--Israeli authorities continue their arbitrary rule on the occupied Arab territories. According to news reaching here, the authorities relieved Bishar Daud of mayorship of the town Bayt Jalahon [on] an absurd charge of "activities hostile to the Israeli police."

ISRAELI PLANS TO PROFIT FROM EGYPT'S RESOURCES ALLEGED

LD220148Y Moscow TASS in English 1945 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, October 21, TASS--Using the results of the separate deal at Camp David, certain persons in Israel make plans how to profit from Egypt's natural and economic resources.

According to the newspaper TISHRIN, Tel Aviv is planning to use waters of the Nile for irrigation of the Negev Desert. It has already thought about how to make the Egyptian side interested in this project. In return for receiving water from the Nile, Israel intends to "help" Cairo solve one of the most acute social and economic problems, that of unemployment. This "help" must be manifested in employing 100 thousand jobless Egyptians in Israel. Israeli industrialists are gleeful, for the use of cheap manpower promises them considerable profits.

Projects of economic "development" of Egypt are being discussed in the Israeli press. The newspaper DAVAR, for instance, believes that Egypt must serve as a huge market for Israeli-made consumer goods. Capital investments in construction of hotels and tourist complexes for servicing Israeli tourists can be also extremely profitable.

The plans to slice "the Egyptian pie" that are openly made in Israel show convincingly who it is that really gained from the Camp David agreement.

AUCCTU STATEMENT CLAIMS CAMP DAVID 'AGGRAVATES' MIDEAST

LD202148Y Moscow TASS in English 1853 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 20, TASS--The separate Camp David agreements between Israel and Egypt, concluded with the active participation of the United States, aggravate the situation in the Middle East, it is noted by the Central Trade Union Council of the USSR (AUCCTU).

On behalf of millions of members of the Soviet trade unions, it is pointed out in the statement published here, the Council again declares its firm support to and solidarity with the struggle waged by the peoples and workers of the Arab states, which are opposing the capitulatory line in Middle Eastern affairs.

A comprehensive approach to the solution of the Middle East problem, providing for an unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and implementation of the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and to the creation of their own state in conformity with the adopted U.N. resolutions, are the only basis for a settlement.

PLO EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBER CALLS FOR JOINT EFFORTS

LD221444Y Moscow TASS in English 1224 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

["Firm Position"--TASS headline]

[Text] Damascus, October 22, TASS--It is necessary for all Arab countries to join efforts in order to withstand the American-Israeli conspiracy which aims to divide the Arabs and to make them withdraw their support of the just cause of the Arab Palestinian people, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, an official spokesman for the Palestine Liberation Organization, member of the PLO Executive Committee, said in an interview with TASS correspondent Alexander Zhudro.

Being guided by the decisions of the Damascus summit conference of the states belonging to the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation, the PLO supported the proposal of the Iraqi leaders to hold in Baghdad an Arab summit conference in order to forge a common policy to thwart the American-Israeli plan for a Middle East "settlement". A plan to which as-Sadat capitulated, having sacrificed the interests of the Egyptian people and the whole of the Arab nation.

We hope, Abu Mayzar said, that the Baghdad conference would be able to work out a common Arab position rejecting the Camp David deal and thus strike a blow at the designs of imperialism and Zionism in the Middle East.

The Soviet Union, he said, holds a firm position of principle in the matter of Middle East settlement. Therefore we believe that any attempt to bar the Soviet Union from participation in a settlement of the Middle East problem only plays into the hands of American imperialism and Zionism. Such attempts contradict the interests of the Arab peoples.

PLO JOURNAL SEES FAILURE IN AS-SADAT'S POLICY

LD201854Y Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 20, TASS--President as-Sadat of Egypt has failed in his attempts to secure support for his capitulatory course both in Egypt and beyond it, writes the PALESTINE information bulletin of the Palestine Liberation Organization. He even had to reorganize the government so that it could implement his policy. The minister of foreign affairs resigned. One of the deputies of parliament publicly called As-Sadat a traitor. His political course was resolutely condemned by the daughter of the late President an-Nasir and by his comrades from the Revolutionary Council that guided the revolution of 1952.

The separate deal with Israel, the commentary stresses, was also sharply rebuffed by Arab countries. It is opposed by the member-countries of the National Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation. The principal interested sides--The Palestinians, Syria and Jordan--have refused to accede to the Camp David accords. The Arab population in Israeli-occupied territories has rejected the plan of so-called "administrative self-rule." The mayors of towns in the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip have confirmed their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole and lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

But despite the widespread opposition to his capitulatory course, PALESTINE writes, the Egyptian president continues to pursue it. Is it that he hopes that American dollars will help solve Egypt's economic and social problems? But American and Israeli capital investments will only strengthen imperialism's control of the country and bring about a more intensive exploitation of Egypt's popular masses by Western capital.

The signing of the separate peace treaty with Israel will lead to the As-Sadat regime's isolation and an undermining of Egypt's positions in the Arab world, PALESTINE writes.

LEBANESE RIGHTWINGERS CONTINUE BELLIGERENCE, PROVOCATIONS

LD201910Y Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 20, TASS--The efforts of the Lebanese authorities and of the inter-Arab forces to normalize the situation in the country are running up against the stubborn opposition of the right-wing circles, supported by Israel. In the course of the past twenty-four hours snipers of the "Lebanese Front" continued firing in the areas of Al-Ashrafiyah, Ayn ar-Rummanah, Ash-Shiyah and Furn al-Shubbak. The conservatives again shelled the positions of the inter-Arab forces. Two persons were killed and seven wounded. The attempts of the rightwingers to provoke an escalation of hostilities are accompanied by belligerent statements of their leaders. An official spokesman of the National-Liberal Party again said that its armed units would continue military operations until the inter-Arab forces are withdrawn from the country.

Detachments of the so-called "army for the defence of south Lebanon" continues to fan up tensions of the southern areas. Yesterday they opened fire on the United Nations interim forces, positioned not far from the populated localities of Ibl as-Saqi, Kafr Hamam and Al-Habbariyah. Overflights of Lebanese territory by Israeli warplanes became more frequent in recent days.

LEBANESE CABINET APPROVES BAYT AD-DIN DECISIONS

LD221629Y Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Beirut, October 22, TASS--The Cabinet of Ministers of Lebanon held an extraordinary meeting, during which it approved the decisions of the Bayt ad-Din conference of foreign ministers of Arab states either contributing troops to the inter-Arab peace-keeping force in Lebanon or underwriting its bill. The Lebanese Government underlined the need for the earliest implementation of these decisions.

During the session a ministerial committee was established under the chairmanship of Prime Minister S. al-Huss to pre are a detailed plan for realizing the conference's decisions which, an official statement of the cabinet notes, offers a "key to the settlement of the Lebanese crisis".

According to the paper AL-WATAN, The Cabinet of Ministers decided to court-martial the leaders of the right-Christian forces in the south of the country S. Haddad and S. Shediak, for high treason, for collaboration with Israel and for firing on a Lebanese Army battalion at Kawkaba. One of the basic tasks of the new committee, the paper notes, is the publication of a new army law.

U.S. TROOPS IN CYPRUS TO 'INTIMIDATE' ARAB MOVEMENTS

LD221634Y Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Baghdad, October 21, TASS--reports in the press about the deployment of American troops in Cyprus caused great alarm among the Iraqi public.

This action, writes the paper ATH-THAWRAH, has two goals: Firstly, the U.S. wants to intimidate the Arabs and their revolutionary national-liberation movements, secondly it is preparing for opposing the Arab summit in Baghdad scheduled for early in November, and initiated by Iraq.

The paper points out that the Baghdad conference will present a real danger for the capitulatory course towards a Middle East "settlement" encouraged by Washington. Cyprus assumes a special importance in imperialist plans, it stresses, as a link between the West and the Arab world and also between U.S. and NATO war bases in the Middle East and Asia Minor, in Europe and (?Africa).

After the U.S. failed to impose on the Arab countries a capitulation to Israel, it has turned to former methods of threats, ATH-THAWRAH notes.

The paper AL-IRAQ writes in its turn that imperialist war bases on alien territories serve as a bridgehead for U.S. aggressive actions in the Middle East.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES NATIONAL FRONT APPROVAL FOR SYRIAN FOREIGN POLICY

LD221319Y Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Damascus, October 2, TASS--The central leadership of the Progressive National Front of the Syrian Arab Republic held a meeting here under the chairmanship of President H. al-Asad. The head of state reviewed in detail Syria's policy at the present stage.

Following an exchange of opinions, the SANA news agency reports, it was unanimously decided to approve the activities of the SAR leadership at the inter-Arab and international levels in counteracting the pressure exerted by imperialism and Zionism on the Arab countries after the Camp David meeting and as-Sadat's betrayal of the Arab struggle for the elimination of the consequences of Israel's aggression. Members of the central leadership of the Progressive National Front expressed appreciation to H. al-Asad for his efforts in this field.

CHRISTOPHER: U.S. WANTS GREEK RETURN TO NATO MILITARY

LD212048Y Moscow TASS in English 2020 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Athens, October 21, TASS--The United States keeps on attempts to gear Greece to the NATO military machine again.

Speaking today in the Athens airport after three-day talks with Greek leaders, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher said without mincing words that the United States would like to see Greece again a member of NATO military structure. As is known, Greece quit the military organization of the bloc in 1974. Warren Christopher asserted that Greece's defence interests would be pormoted by its return to NATO.

Meanwhile, the Greek public believes that Greece's return to NATO's military structure would only be in keeping with the United States striving to intensify the activity of that aggressive bloc in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Local political circles point out that the calls of the representative of the U.S. Department of State coincided with the opening talks of Greek Prime Minister Konstantinos Karamanlis on the country's entry in the Common Market. It is known that the United States would like to connect solution of the question of Greece's entry in the Common Market with its renewed participation in NATO's military organization and is using some of its West European partners for achieving this purpose.

SOVIET-TURKISH PROTOCOL ON BORDER DEMARCATION INITIALLED

LD201112Y Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1542 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Ankara, TASS--Initialling has taken place here of a protocol on the redemarcation of the border between the USSR and Turkey on the sector being flooded as a result of the construction of a dam and reservoir on the River Akhuryan (Arpa Cayi).

The joint construction and commissioning of the irrigation complex on the River Akhuryan (Arpa Cayi) will be a further contribution to turning the Soviet-Turkish border into a border of friendship and cooperation. The reservoir which has a 525 million cubic meter capacity and which will be formed as a result of the dam construction will also make an important contribution to the development of the two countries' agricultural border regions. On Turkish territory alone, the newspaper MILLIYET notes, over 66,000 hectares of arid land will be irrigated.

CYPRIOT PARTY OFFICIAL SPEAKS ON U.S. PLANS FOR CYPRUS

LD201244Y Moscow TASS in English 1143 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Nicosia, October 20, TASS--The chairman of the United Democratic Union of the Centre (EDEK) party Vassos Lissaridhis has pointed out the danger presented by the envigoration of American diplomacy in the Cyprus question. Speaking at a press conference here, he said that in the case of Cyprus, too, the United States is preparing something similar to Camp David. For this purpose it uses the so-called personal diplomacy of various emissars--Clifford, Nimitz and Christopher. Any stage-by-stage settlement of the Cyprus question or its removal from the framework of the United Nations Organisation may lead to a national catastrophe, Vassos Lissaridhis stressed. The chairman of the EDEK Party called on Cypriots to step up the struggle for the implementation of the United Nations resolutions on Cyprus which envisage all the necessary measures for a just and peaceful solution of the Cyprus crisis.

SOVIETS, AFRICANS DENOUNCE RHODESIAN RAIDS IN ZAMBIA

Soviet Reactions

LD201916Y Moscow in English to Africa 1630 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Vladimir Petrov commentary]

[Text] Racist Rhodesia has committed a new act of aggression against Zambia. Rhodesian aircraft have attacked African refugee camps 20 km away from the Zambian capital, Lusaka. About 600 persons are reported to have died. Our observer Vladimir Petrov writes the following in comment:

The American climate is clearly beneficial for the head of the Rhodesian racists, Ian Smith, and his underlings. The misunderstanding that arose at the start of the tour of the hospitable United States over whose guest Smith is has been quickly settled. It looks as if it's this hospitable reception accorded by his American advocates that has inspired Ian Smith for new exploits.

Apparently, it's not by chance that his stay in the United States has coincided with the escalation of criminal, aggressive actions by the racists against the neighboring African states, first Botswana, then Mozambique and now Zambia. It's hard to claim that these actions have been coordinated with Ian Smith's American bosses, but there is every ground to say that the way the aggressor is acting looks exactly like the way the American military acted during the Vietnam adventure. It was then that the term 'escalation' came into common use to mean the build-up of aggressive strikes by the American occupation army on the independent states neighboring with Vietnam. And perhaps it's not by accident that the use of the American method in Africa is getting tacit approval from the present American administration. And there's no other way to assess the United States' decision to conduct negotiations with the head of the cutthroats sowing death and destruction on African soil, killing peaceful dwellers and refugees, sparing neither women, nor old men or children.

The aggressors are destroying enterprises, burning down crops, using napalm and fragmentation bombs during their raids. But most monstrous of all in the fact of Smith's talks with his American backers is that the American administration has been kept on talking about its intention to prevent bloodshed in Africa. It alleges that it is conducting talks with Ian Smith with the goal of achieving a peaceful settlement of the Rhodesian problem. It's hard to imagine anything more hypocritical than that, for as President Kaunda has said there was no military need for the bombing raids by Rhodesian aircraft on the camp where about 600 defenseless people died, because it had been set up by the United Nations and the International Red Cross for the sick and also for old men, women and children. The continuing contacts with criminals who have washed their hands with the blood of innocent victims confirm that American politicians have always been the dire enemies of the African nations.

Nkomo Press Conference

LD201858Y Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Lusaka, October 20, TASS--TASS correspondent Vladimir Novikov reports:

The armed attack of the Smith regime on the camp of Rhodesian refugees near Lusaka is an act of an outright piracy, gross violation of international law, and also of the territorial integrity and sovereignty of an independent African state. This was stated here today at a press conference by Joshua Nkomo, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

As a result of this piratic raid, 226 persons were killed and 629 wounded. Joshua Nkomo resolutely gave the lie to the claims of racialist propaganda, and of some Western press organs, too, that the racialists had bombed a military base of the Zimbabwe freedom fighters. In reality, this was an ordinary camp of Rhodesian refugees, he said, where about three thousand people received shelter. They included many women, old folk and children. Most of the camp inhabitants were employed in agriculture, building of houses, hospitals and schools.

Joshua Nkomo stressed that the new armed provocations of the racialists against Zimbaia and Mozambique were taking place at the time when the leader of the racialists was visiting the United States. This is far from being a coincidence. It testifies to a well-prepared plan aimed at intimidating the Zimbabwe patriots and putting out the flames of the liberation struggle. However, neither the racialists nor their Western patrons will be able to put a scare on us, Nkomo said. The patriots of Zimbabwe will go on expanding their armed struggle for the purpose of bringing it quickly to a logical end--the complete elimination of the Smith racialist regime, he said.

Mugabe Press Conference

LD221256Y Moscow TASS in English 1057 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Luanda, October 22, TASS--Robert Mugabe, one of the leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, speaking at a press conference here, described the Salisbury regime's new provocation against Zambia as an act of vandalism.

He said that the Smith racist regime whose troops have violated more than once the sovereignty of the neighbouring African states is not the only party responsible for this provocation. Such actions would be impossible without support from the Western countries, members of the aggressive NATO bloc, especially the USA and Britain, and the racist South African regime. Ian Smith's recent trip to the United States demonstrated once more that the racists and their overseas benefactors have identical aims and interests which are imperialist and neo-colonialist in character.

Robert Mugabe stressed the positive role played by the progressive states of Africa, specifically Angola, and all progressive world forces which are giving all-round and effective support to the Zimbabwe people's struggle for genuine national liberation.

Smith's racist regime, he said, should be immediately brought down and all the fullness of power in the country turned over to the Zimbabwe people represented by the Patriotic Front, the only lawful representative of the peoples.

Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee Statement

LD202034Y Moscow TASS in English 2002 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 20, TASS--The Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee issued a statement in connection with another act of aggression of the Rhodesian racist regime against a sovereign African state, the Republic of Zambia.

The actions of the Rhodesian military that bombed Zimbabwe refugee camps in suburbs of Zambia's capital, Lusaka, were outright violation of Zambia's sovereignty, the statement says. The acts of aggression of the Rhodesian regime against Zambia and other neighbouring African states show that the very existence of the racist regimes in southern Africa constitutes a threat to peace in Africa and all over the world.

On behalf of the Soviet public, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee protests resolutely against the overt attack of the racist regime on sovereign and independent republic of Zambia and expresses solidarity with peoples of southern Africa fighting against racism and apartheid and with peoples of African countries supporting this courageous struggle, the statement says.

Tanzanian Reaction

LD221248Y Moscow TASS in English 2157 GMT 21 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Dar es Salaam, October 21, TASS--The new crime of the Rhodesian racists who raided a Zimbabwe refugee camp in Zambia's territory caused profound indignation in Tanzania.

In staging aggressions against neighbouring countries, the racists invariably attacked refugees who leave Rhodesia to save themselves from reprisals of the criminal regime, the newspaper UHURU, the organ of the revolutionary party of Tanzania, writes in the leading article. Thousands of women, old people and children were killed during these punitive raids, the newspaper stresses.

These actions only show again that the illegal Salisbury regime is on the brink of disintegration. The racists criminals, UHURU writes, try to gain time so as to implement the so-called "internal settlement," to raise the morale of the white population which is intimidated with the scope of the liberation struggle of the Zimbabwe people. The barbarous raid on unarmed refugees is condemned.

RHODESIA REPORTEDLY USED U.S.-MADE BOMBS IN ZAMBIA

LD222326Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The blatant aggression against Zambia recently perpetrated by the Rhodesian racist regime has stirred anger and indignation among the African public. The aggressors have actually wiped off the face of the earth a settlement 20 km north of Kusaka. Georgiy Voytsekhovskiy, our East African correspondent, reports from Dar es Salaam: New details of this barbaric operation are becoming known in Dar es Salaam. Early in the morning the roar of jet aircraft was heard in the village, and explosions were heard a few minutes later. Six Hawker and Mirage bombers, of the Rhodesian Air Force, made one pass after another. According to eyewitness testimony, flames flared up with tremendous force at the site of the explosions; everything was burning--the earth, farm buildings and houses. The flames and the black smoke could be seen many kilometers away. It is reported that many people have been killed or wounded.

The racists bombed the village and the refugee camp that housed Zimbabweans who had left their homes to save themselves from the terror of the punitive Rhodesian troops. The aggressors used both high explosive bombs and napalm. Houses, (?property) and crops were destroyed. Many people have suffered fatal napalm burns; others have completely lost their sight. Specialists state that the Rhodesian aggressors used U.S. manufactured bombs during the raid. Markings similar to those used by the Americans during the Vietnam war have been found on some bomb fragments. It is reported that Smith's regime recently received large shipments of military machinery, ammunition and equipment from a number of NATO countries, including the United States. Among this material were bombs for jet aircraft.

In the frontline states the public has expressed indignant protests against the piracy of Smith's military clique. Papers and social and political organization in Tanzania, Mozambique, Angola and other countries have sharply condemned the aggression.

The published statements demand an immediate halt to the Rhodesian regime's piratical actions, which are creating an explosive atmosphere in southern Africa.

PRETORIA'S ELECTION PLANS IN NAMIBIA 'FARCE'

LD202020Y Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Africa 1430 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The South African Government refused to cancel so-called elections appointed for the beginning of December in Namibia, whose territory is illegally occupied by the Pretorian authorities. This was announced by the prime minister, Pieter Botha, on the completion of the talks with the ministers of foreign affairs of five Western powers.

The fact that Pretoria intends, despite everything, to carry out elections under its own control was known from the statement of the South African minister of foreign affairs long before the onset of the talks held between the Western powers and the racists. It is also known that these elections are viewed by SWAPO and independent Africa as another face of the racists.

Any Namibian who abstains from (?the) elections, which will be carried out under the control of the 50,000 army of the South African occupants, may be put into jail. With the help of this farce, Pretoria counts to bring the puppet regime to power. [sentence as heard] According to the schemings of the South African leadership, this regime will pursue the policy in full concord with Pretoria and in the interests of British and American capital dominating in Namibia's economy.

How can one in this case explain such a persistent aspiration of the Western powers to conduct another round of talks on Namibia. As is noted by the French newspaper FIGARO, the Western participants in the talks held in Pretoria started to treat the Namibian problem at least with understanding, and more favorably. How far this favor is displayed is seen from concessions [as heard] of the Western press. It writes that the Western powers are even ready to give Pretoria the possibility to achieve the Waldheim plan approved by the only lawful representative of the Namibian people, SWAPO, which envisages the carrying out of free and democratic elections in Namibia under the aegis of the United Nations.

Such a stand taken by the West shows that imperialist powers as well as Pretoria are not suited by the prospects of implementing the United Nations' decisions on Namibia. African representatives at the United Nations reiterated that the South African occupants would have long ago been evicted from Namibia if not for the Western powers and transnational corporations. Obtaining huge profits from the exploitation of natural riches and the people of Namibia, the influential imperialist circles resort to everything to strengthen the positions of the South African Republic to continue its occupation of Namibia. The latest example of this is the talks held in Pretoria, condemning in words the stand of the racist regime the Western powers nevertheless are ready to continue talks with it. By their diplomatic maneuvers they are trying to camouflage the neocolonial course of Pretoria in Namibia and to enable (?to pursue the post factum policy).

CURRENT SITUATION IN PAKISTAN 'DETERIORATING, UNSTABLE'

LD201205Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Correspondent V. Baykov report: "Now That the Late Crop Season Has Arrived"]

[Excerpt] Islamabad, October--The process of political normalization in Pakistan has dragged on although it has been over a year since the military administration came to power, ousting the civilian government headed by Z.A. Bhutto. Last July, under conditions of continuing political antagonism, the military authorities formed the so-called "transitional government" which also included civilians from the rightwing and religious parties belonging to the Pakistan National Alliance. In September, Gen Ziaul Hag Mohammad, chief martial law administrator, was sworn in as the country's president.

It was announced that elections to local self-administration organs would be held by the end of this year. After that, general parliamentary elections for both the national assembly and provincial assemblies were to be held. But the previously announced election deadlines have already been deferred.

The deteriorating economic situation and internal political instability are the backdrop for a notable galvanization of the working people's struggle for their rights. Despite continuing martial law in the country for the ban on strikes, meetings and demonstrations, labor conflicts are breaking out at a number of enterprises. Statements by representatives of the progressive public note that the concessions to big capital within the country and flirtation with Western monopolies cannot solve the problems facing Pakistan.

AFGHAN MOVE TO ESTABLISH POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS LAUDED

LD201157Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 78 p 5 LD

[Yuriy Glukhov article: "Reinforcing Independence"]

[Text] The Central Committee Politburo of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan recently adopted a decision on the creation of organizations for the defense of the revolution. This measure designed to mobilize the broad working masses to implement the projected progressive transformations is very important.

The people's revolution in Afghanistan this April was an historic turning point in the country's life. The semifeudal regime was overthrown and a democratic republic proclaimed.

The revolutionary regime has elaborated an extensive program of socioeconomic reforms. They include the elimination of obsolete semifeudal relations in the countryside. Over 11 million peasants with little or no land have been released from the unbearable burden of usury. The implementation of agrarian reform and the just distribution of lands are planned in the future.

Free education is being introduced in the country. Afghan women, who for centuries have worn the paranja and have been isolated from society, have received equal rights with men. For the first time in Afghanistan's history the free development of all ethnic groups is assured. They have acquired the opportunity to publish books and newspapers and study in their native languages.

Neighborly relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan have received new impetus. Our peoples are linked by ancient, traditional ties of friendship. In 1919 the young republic of the soviets became the first country to recognize Afghanistan's independence, won in the hard struggle against the colonialists.

Throughout their history, Soviet-Afghan relations have been an example of cooperation between neighboring states, and the Afghan people have invariably met with support from the Soviet Union in strengthening their economic and political independence. Our current relations are also lively and rich in content and they are continuing to develop successfully.

In building a new life the Afghan people are reinforcing their democratic state. The creation of organizations to defend the revolution and the further rallying of all the country's patriotic forces are designed to play an important part here.

KABUL YOUTH DEMONSTRATE IN SUPPORT OF REGIME

LD201139Y Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 78 p 1 LD

[Correspondent V. Baykov dispatch: "Impressive Demonstration"]

[Text] Kabul, 14 October--The youth organization affiliated with the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan has held an impressive demonstration in Kabul in support of the revolutionary Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Several thousand young Kabul enterprise workers, higher educational institution students and schoolchildren marched through the streets of the Afghan capital. They carried red banners bearing the slogans "Down With Imperialism and Reaction!", "Long Live the Revolutionary Government!" and "Long Live the People of Afghanistan!"

A rally was held in one of the city's squares. Addressing the gathering, Sahebjan Sahra'i, minister for border affairs, urged Afghan youth to rally still more closely around the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, decisively suppress the intrigues of external and internal reaction and work indefatigably to build a just society in the country. "The April Revolution," the minister said, "handed over power to the working people. It was carried out for the good of working people's children. We will struggle to achieve its noble aims and will not allow reactionaries and traitors to weave conspiracies against our people's government and state or to halt our movement toward progress."

AFGHAN NEWSPAPER PRAISES SOVIET-AFGHAN RELATIONS

LD190742Y Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Kabul, October 18, TASS--An editorial in the KABUL TIMES rebuffs the opponents of friendship and cooperation between Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. Imperialist quarters and international reaction, it says, paint matters as if the Soviet Union is a threat to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Noting that the Soviet Union is a friendly country, cooperation with which is based on reciprocal respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, the paper expresses the view that the reaction's anxiety is due first of all to the fact that any popular movement and any democratic revolution strike a blow at the world of imperialist exploitation.

During the long period of friendly relations with the Soviet Union, the KABUL TIMES says, "We have never felt any interference in our internal affairs on the part of our great neighbour the Soviet Union, receiving all the while help from it and enjoying the Soviet land's support".

VIETNAM'S DISPUTE WITH CHINA, CAMBODIA ESCALATING

LD201415Y Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Oct 78 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Correspondent M. Ilinskiy dispatch: "The Maoists' Dangerous Provocations"]

[Text] Hanoi--Recently, the Maoists launched a slanderous campaign against Socialist Vietnam. Border guards of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] note that the PRC is waging a veritable "loudspeaker war." But the most dangerous thing is the intensification of the armed provocations on the Vietnamese-Chinese border.

In a conversation with your correspondent, a spokesman of the SRV Foreign Ministry, stressing the increase in tension on the republic's northern border, cited the following data: Whereas in July, 8 armed violations of the Vietnamese border by the PRC were registered, in August there were 24 and in September--47 such violations.

In October, the tension has intensified even further. In the last few days the most serious violations were noted on 9 and 13 October, as reported by the newspaper NHAN DAN. Thus, on 9 October about 1,000 soldiers and agents of the PRC security organs participated in a provocative sally in the District of Van Lang, Cao Lang Province. At 1130 on 13 October, Chinese soldiers ambushed the commune of Pha Long (Hoang Lien Song Province) and murdered two Vietnamese border guards. Vietnamese cadre worker Nguyen Dinh Am, who was then the border guards, was captured by the attackers. It has become known that Peking's state security agents are inciting many Hoa Chiao now living in special camps on PRC territory to return to Vietnam by illegally crossing the SRV state border.

The SRV Foreign Ministry has protested resolutly the Chinese authorities' treacherous acts.

The Sunday editorial in the newspaper NHAN DAN, organ of the Communist Party of Vietnam's Central Committee has attracted great attention among Hanoi's journalist circles. The editorial notes, in particular, that Peking and Phnom Penh, inclose coordination, are intensifying the embittered propaganda campaign against Vietnam. Why do Peking and Phnom Penh need this campaign? Above all, the newspaper stresses, in order to conceal the broadening of hostilities against Vietnam. It is no secret that Cambodia's military potential is wholly dependent upon Peking. Large consignments of Chinese weapons and ammunition are being delivered to the country. Thousands of so-called Chinese advisers are active there. Military servicemen from the PRC, NHAN DAN writes, are going into combat with the Cambodian troops. They have been attached to artillery and tank subunits and to the air and naval forces of the Cambodian Armed Forces.

By means of a smokescreen of propaganda statements, Peking is seeking to camouflage its interference in Cambodia's affairs where the situation is putting the Chinese leadership on its guard. Reports have come in that in 16 of Cambodia's 19 provinces, action against the Phnom Penh authorities has begun. After all, Peking is trying at all costs to preserve the present Cambodian leadership which has become an instrument for pursuing Peking's expansionist policy.

All these facts indicates that Peking intends to continue its subversive activity and to encroach upon the security of Socialist Vietnam. In the SRV it has not been ruled out that the Maoists will undertake fresh provocative acts against Vietnam.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW PARTY MEETING ON ACHIEVEMENTS

LD202048Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The results of socialist competition by Muscovites in the third quarter were discussed today at a session of the Moscow Gorkom Bureau, the Moscow Gorispolkom, the Moscow Presidium, and the Moscow Gorkom Bureau of the Komsomol.

It was stressed that Muscovites are actively participating in the struggle to achieve the highest results with the least losses at each working place. The movement, started at the initiative of leading workers in order to fulfill personal 5-year plans by the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, is being extended. Collectives of many factories and works have adopted enhanced pledges for 1979.

The meeting was addressed by Grishin, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom.

ARMENIANS 'RETURNING' TO USSR FROM ABROAD SETTLE IN

LD201531 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 October 1978 Morning Edition carries on page five an 800-word article by correspondent S. Bablumyan entitled "A Master of His Own Destiny." He recounts the story of an Armenian peasant, Gukas Bagramyan, who had lived and worked in a small village near Tehran but who took out Soviet citizenship and emigrated to Soviet Armenia in 1970 with his family. Bablumyan describes how Bagramyan and his family have settled into Soviet life in the city of Charentsavan, which is "only one of many Armenian cities that have received Armenians returning from abroad. In recent years more than 4,000 Armenians from abroad have settled in Charentsavan."

Bablumyan informs readers that he was told at the committee for the reception and settlement of Armenians returning from abroad that in all more than 200,000 Armenians from 26 countries have "returned" to Soviet Armenia. Bablumyan finally contrasts the life that Bagramyan led abroad with his present happy situation.

STATE, PARTY ORGANS REPORT DEATH OF ANASTAS MIKOYAN

LD221452Y Moscow TASS in English 1441 GMT 22 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 22, TASS--The CPSU CC, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR have announced with deep sorrow the death of Anastas Mikoyan, veteran member of the CPSU, personal pensioner, on Saturday, after a grave and long illness. He was eighty-two.

OBITUARY OF BELORUSSIAN INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER PUBLISHED

LD201459 [Editorial Report LD] Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 10 October 1978 publishes on page 3 a 500-word obituary for "Aleksey Alekseyevich Klimovskoy, member of the Belorussian CP Central Committee, Belorussian Supreme Soviet deputy and Belorussian minister of internal affairs," who "died on 9 October 1978 after a long, serious illness, in his 62d year." The obituary is signed by "P.M. Masherov, I.Y. Polyakov, T.Ya. Kiselev, N.A. Shchelokov" and others.

CSA REPORTS BELORUSSIA FULFILLED PLAN FOR GRAIN SALES

LD210328Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Belorussian farmers have successfully fulfilled the plan for the sale of grain to the state. According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, 1.62 million tons have reached the procurement points. This is 131,000 tons more than the general volume of procurements set. The plan for rye procurement has been significantly overfulfilled. The plan for the sale of grain to the state has been fulfilled by all the republic's oblasts. Although the general volume of grain procurements has been overfulfilled, the plan for the sale to the state of buckwheat and leguminous crops has been fulfilled. The Central Statistical Administration report states that the republic is continuing the sale of grain to the state.

CSA REPORTS PROGRESS IN FODDER PROCUREMENT

LD210336Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1540 GMT 19 Oct 78 LD

[Text] The good weather in many agricultural regions has enabled an increase in the rate of laying in fodder for public livestock farming. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, the stocks of hay over the past week have been supplemented by almost 500,000 tons. Mass lay-in and storing of fodder root crops has been in progress. About 40 percent of the planned quantity has now been laid in. Siloing has also been continuing. Silage amounting to 183 million tons has now been laid in for winter--this is 75 percent of the planned quantity. A lot of work is being done to increase the quality of the fodder; in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Uzbekistan, Georgia and many oblasts of the RSFSR significantly more first class fodder has been stored than last year.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS FOR 19-22 OCT

LD210324/LD 220428/LD 230348 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0500 GMT on 19 October reports that the grain harvest in the RSFSR has come to an end. The only grain crops still to be harvested are in a number of places in the Non-Chernozem Zone. The radio reports that Orenburgskaya and Chelyabinskaya oblasts have fulfilled their augmented pledges. Rice harvesting is said to be nearing completion in Rostovskaya Oblast and Primorskiy Kray, but is still in progress in Astrakhanstanskaya Oblast. Good progress is being made in the beet fields of Altayskiy and Stavropolskiy krays. Only 6-7 percent of the beets remain to be dug up there, but the collection of this crop is going slowly in Ulyanovskaya, Gorkovskaya and certain other oblasts. Potatoes remain unlifted from large areas of the Central-Chernozem Zone.

The same broadcast informs its listeners that rice has been harvested on 496,000 hectares in the country. This 86 percent of the plan. Some 5.8 million tons of raw cotton had been delivered to procurement points by mid-October. This is 68 percent of the plan. Potatoes have been lifted from almost 3 million hectares.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that the sugar beet harvest in Mordovian is progressing almost 1.5 times faster than last year. Meanwhile, in Stavropolskiy Kray the harvest of sunflower and corn has been practically completed. The harvesting of vegetables, fruits and sugar beets is drawing to a close. In the country as a whole, over 35 million hectares have been sown to winter crops.

At 1330 GMT the radio reports from Belorussia that potato harvesting has been completed.

At 2050 GMT the radio reports that the lifting of sugar beets is proceeding at a record pace in the Ukraine. Sugar beets have been lifted already from 1.43 million hectares.

At 0500 GMT on 20 October the radio reports that 4 million tons of cotton have been harvested in Uzbekistan to date.

At 1100 GMT the radio reports that workers in Amurskaya Oblast, the Mordovian ASSR, Vladimirskaya Oblast and Khabarovskiy Kray have successfully fulfilled their plans for grain sales to the state. A total of 519,000 tons of grain has been delivered in Amurskaya Oblast; 350,000 tons in Mordovian, and 99,000 tons in Vladimirskaya Oblast. The same program reports that the country's growers have procured about 6.5 million tons of raw cotton. Thus far 170,000 tons of cotton have been harvested in Kirgizia; 200,000 tons are pledged.

At 1600 GMT the radio informs its listeners that rice has been harvested on 12,000 hectares in the Crimea.

At 1745 GMT the radio reports that 4 million tons of cotton have been dispatched in Uzbekistan to date. Cotton growers in Uzbekistan have pledged 5.7 million tons.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0100 GMT on 21 October reports that sugar beet harvesting in Kirgizia is proceeding well and that over 1 million tons have been delivered to date.

At 1100 GMT the radio informs its listeners that the reaping of grain is being completed and that recent good weather has allowed a quicker rate of work in the Non-Chernozem Zone. The farms of the European part of the country are again threshing buckweat. Millet and rice have been cut on 500,000 hectares.

At 1200 GMT the radio reports that the first 100,000 tons of sugar beets have been delivered to sugar processing factories by farms in the Chui region of Dzhamboulskaya Oblast in Kazakhstan and that plowing of autumn fallow is in progress in Altay.

At 1900 GMT the radio reports that 4.1 million tons of raw cotton have been delivered in Uzbek.

Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0001 GMT on 22 October reports that Turkmenian cotton farmers have pledged 1.13 million tons of cotton. Currently, more than 6,000 combines are working on the plantations picking the cotton.

At 0130 GMT the radio informs its listeners that altay machine operators are carrying out the autumn plowing. Thus far, 4.5 million hectares have been prepared for next spring--95 percent of the total area.

At 0200 GMT the radio reports that 4 million tons of sugar beets have been harvested in Ternopolskaya Oblast.

COSMONAUTS UNDERGO COMPREHENSIVE MEDICAL CHECK 17 OCT

LD181420Y Moscow TASS in English 1232 GMT 18 Oct 78 LD

[Text] Moscow, October 18, TASS--A TASS correspondent reports from Mission Control Centre: For 125 days Cosmonauts Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov are working on the near-terrestrial orbit. Today's program includes a technological experiment of studying materials in space in the installation "Kristall", hydrotherapeutic procedures with the use of a shower, physical exercises.

A regular medical check up of the crew was conducted yesterday on board the orbital station. The reaction of the cardio-vascular system of the cosmonauts to an imitation of the effect of hydrostatic pressure was studied by means of the "Chibis" pressure suit and the registering equipment "Polynom-2". Also studied was the tone of vessels, body temperatures and dynamometric parametres were measured. The results of the comprehensive medical check up show that the state of health of Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov is good and they feel well. The physiological parameters of the two cosmonauts are within norm.

The onboard systems of the orbital research complex Salyut-6-Soyuz-31-Progress-4 are functioning normally.

SALYUT CREW CONDUCTS SECOND MANEUVER TO CORRECT ORBIT

LD201428Y Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 20 Oct 78 LD

[Excerpt] Salyut-6-Soyuz-31-Progress-4 is still in orbit: Our special correspondent Sergey Zheleznyak reports: Vladimir Kovalenok and Aleksandr Ivanchenkov have been working in space for months, or 127 days to be more precise. Their program today involves a correction of the orbit. As we have already reported, the first maneuver was carried out yesterday.

Less than a minute after the service propulsion engine of the Progress cargoship had finished its work, the flight speed of the complex increased by about 6.5 meters per second. The orbit became higher. Let us note that in space every second is much more important [vesomyy] than on earth. In one second the station flies 8,000 meters above our planet. Today a second maneuver must be carried out. A correction of the orbit is normally carried out in 1 day. Why has another solution been adopted this time? I asked this of the head of the navigation service, Dr of Technical Sciences Professor Igor Konstantinovich Mazhinov:

[Mazhinov] By doing this we are able to define more accurately after the first maneuver the parameters of the orbit that has in fact resulted and to allow for small errors that have arisen in the first maneuver. Therefore, we can carry out the second maneuver more accurately.

[Zhelenznyak] In this way you will get an exceptionally accurate orbit. Perhaps you could tell me if more maneuvers will be needed, if more corrections will have to be carried out in the orbit, before the completion of the expedition?

[Mazhinov] I think they will not be needed, although the atmosphere is changing strongly under the influence of many factors. Now, by the way, it is exceptionally dense compared to before. In principle it may be that another kind of correction will be required, but so far this is highly unlikely.